

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 29TH MAY.

OUR CHITTAGONG Correspondent writes to us as follows under date the 26th instant:

"The closing scene of Lalchand Babu's wonderful and unprecedented prosecution is over. I have already informed you that possibly from a desire to avoid the High Court, Mr. Kirkwood has acquitted Lalchand Babu after framing the charges against him, and without taking any fresh evidence.

Mr. Kirkwood has since made 2 apologies, one to Mr. W. Sarsen, for meddling with some decision of his, for which Mr. Sarsen was about to make a 2nd report and reference to Government.

Mr. Kirkwood made a 2nd apology to Mr. D. Fuller for having stated to barrister Mr. Moonmohun Ghose, that his (Mr. Fuller's) affidavit in Babu Lalchand's case (of having turned out the latter from the Municipal Committee) was false from beginning to end.

While every thing is wound up in a somewhat satisfactory manner, poor Lalchand Babu has still to deplore the consequences, for his pocket has been emptied of Rs. 6,000 by this vexatious prosecution. He is therefore going, along with Mr. Ghose, to Calcutta to try some means for recovering this sum, and something more as damages, for the loss he has suffered from the stoppage of all his business, and continued mental anxiety and trouble.

Lalchand Babu also intends to publish his case, and others connected with it in a pamphlet form and submit them to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, for consideration.

Mr. Moonmohun Ghose had day before yesterday applied to Mr. Lewis as Judge, to refer to the High Court for quashing another order of Mr. Kirkwood's fixing a certain zemindar for disobeying his summons to serve as special Police; and Mr. Lewis has again pronounced Mr. Kirkwood's order illegal, and has made the reference.

Mr. Ghose will make a motion to-day, before Mr. Lewis, as Commissioner I believe, to keep the Municipal bye-laws in abeyance, until they are repealed by the Government, for which the majority of the members have already voted."

A CORRESPONDENT reports a case of daring dacoity in Hajepore in the Sub-division of Jehanabad, in the district of Burdwan:

"On my way from Burdwan to Ghatat I saw an unlawful assembly of some 300 dacoits on the road side. They each and all rushed precipitately into the Mal-Kachery of the zemindar, plundered the houses and bent all the darwans severely in broad day-light just at 10 A. M., the 22nd May 1876. The zemindar of the place reported the matter to the Sub-Inspector of the Gohat Thannah in time."

We should like to know the result of the enquiry.

OUR BANDA Correspondent thus writes to us under date the 24th instant:

The Seelab Case.—In continuation of the correspondence published in the Patriot of the 4th October 1875 I have to bring to your notice the following particulars about the above case. The 11 Gaurihar people who were arrested on the 19th September 1875 on the charge of kidnapping had been kept for several months in the Hawalat but were released on bail at the instance of the Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces, when he was here in his cold weather tour. The case was submitted for orders of the Government, North Western Provinces, through the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division and all further proceedings stopped. After such long a time the order has come in just now. As the case is a most complicated one it has been decided by the Agent Governor General Central India that first of all Pearey and Dularey his brother, should be tried in the Court of the Political Agent, Bundelcund Nowgong, on the charges of theft brought against them by the Gaurihar people, and if the result be one of conviction then the accused will not be tried on the charge of kidnapping, but if on the contrary the trial resulted in an acquittal then the 11 men will be tried in the Court of the Magistrate of Banda. This proposition has been accepted by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces and Mr R H Story Assistant Commissioner of the Sub-division. A man in the Jhansi district has been deputed to watch the proceedings in the Court of the Political Agent on behalf of the North Western Provinces Government at the trial of Pearey and Dularey. In the meantime the procedure both Magisterial and Police of the Banda authorities has been declared as "hasty and wanting in formality and legality."

THE SAME Correspondent has the following:

"*Rumour.*—(1) A rumour is floating here to the effect that the Government of India (or the Home Government) has been most graciously pleased to allow Srimant Madho Rao who now lives in Barrielly to reside at Karwi Tarahwan the family residence and the return to him of Rs. 15,00,000 the moiety of the plundered property, considering his minority at the time of the Mutiny.

(2) That Karwi at present a sub-division of this district will be formed into a separate district and this result is an outcome of the Civilian Grievance."

THE ABOVE WRITER sends us the following story:

"In the village of Madarpur in the same Pergana and Tahsil a Thakur boy of about 18 years of age died after suffering 17 days from fever. His dead body was taken to the Ganges for cremation but according to custom was not burnt on the night but left on a charpoi on the river bank and a man guarding it lest it be devoured by wild animals. At about 3 A. M. the man (supposed to be dead) made some noise and began to cry for food, the people all awoke and asked him what food he would take—the reply was "Barfi," no sooner the word issued than "Barfi" was brought and he ate the Barfi and 3 loaves full of "Ganga Jal" and after this ascended the sky and again descended crying "I am Mahabir." The men brought him back home in this state and he is still living but talking nonsense like a mad man."

THE SAME Correspondent says that within the last 20 years food was never so cheap in Banda as this year. He sends the following table of prices per rupee:

	Seers		Seers
Gram	45	Ghi	2
Uthar	55	Oil Til	5
D. Dal	35	Oil Mustard	4
Wheat	30	Oil Posta	4
D. Rice	27	Mohwa	60
Do	20	Sagar	4
Do	18	Gur	14
Mung	27	Firewood	10 Maunds

WE ARE requested to publish the following letter touching the report, which appeared in this paper, regarding the Chumbul Bridge:

"It is very much regretted that an incorrect report, about the Chumbul Bridge, on the Mhow and Naemnah Road, appeared in your issue of the 8th instant. The following contradiction is herewith sent for an early insertion.

I am informed on the best authority, that the above bridge has been constructed by a European gentleman of great experience and ability. Mr. Chattarjee, worked under his orders, and not only gave satisfaction to him, but to the Chief Engineer of the provinces also, whose head-quarter is about 25 miles from the site of the bridge. Materials used in the construction of the bridge are excellent. Its workmanship does great credit to the officers concerned in its construction. It is altogether a very strong structure and likely to withstand many a shock of earthquakes. It is at present the largest and strongest girder bridge in Central India.

The covering plates for the last opening were wanting to complete the bridge. These were lately sent for from England, but unfortunately they were made of such inferior iron that they gave way under the weight of the roller only, doing however no damage of any sort either to the masonry work or to the girders."

TUESDAY, 30TH MAY.

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION. A special assize of the Court of the Seine is to be held shortly to hear a charge against fifty-one officials entrusted with the collection of the town dues in the central markets of Paris. The offences for which they are to be put on trial have resulted in a loss to the city of no less than 4,000,000fr. Twenty-three of the accused had to receive the declarations of the small merchants bringing goods for sale to the markets, and the rest were clerks, whose duty it was to take the rates imposed on sellers. The first class of delinquents are stated to have knowingly received false declarations as to the value of the articles sold, in consideration of bribes and promises of future payment, and the second group are to answer for having connived at the public fraud. Seventeen of the traders concerned are to be prosecuted for having submitted false statements. These corrupt proceedings, which have just been discovered, appear to have been going on for ten years.

ACCORDING to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Baranowski, the Russian engineer, has published a very hopeful report on Asiatic railways. He recommends for a grand junction, a certain point to the north of the Aral. This point, will be connected westward with European Russia; the eastern railway line will run through Akmolinsk to Hankow on the Yangtsi and another southward through Tashkenden to India. Then, says Baranowski, this grand junction "will become our future Alexandria, where Europe will trade with India and China; and the Atlantic communicate with the Indian Ocean and the Pacific." Some of these wonders, however, cannot come to pass "till the survey is completed from Lahore;" and before that is done, who can say what may happen?

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE says:

"A suggestive account has just been published by a German woman in this country of the work done by certain women in Berlin in reducing the price of living in that city. In 1866 Mrs. Lena Morgenstern, with two or three other ladies of wealth and influence, finding that the cost of provisions was enormous, established several Volk's Kuchens, or people's kitchens—restaurants where meals could be had at the retail cost of the materials alone. In 1873 these women determined to bring their charity into their own homes by forming a Housekeepers' Association, whose object should be the reduction of the cost of living, the promotion of plain and economical habits, and the improvement of the condition of servants. In 1874 there were 250 members. Co-operative laundries, bakeries, intelligence-offices, and stores for groceries, meats, and provisions were opened, all under the supervision of women. At the present time the membership embraces 6,000 families, and issues a weekly paper of a high order, containing its price lists, &c. The central bureau imports its supplies direct from China, France, Java, the United States, &c., and is thus enabled to supply the co-operative trade throughout Europe. Coal is also purchased wholesale by the association, and, sold in accurately measured cars, an improvement on our own system which every household in New York or Philadelphia will appreciate. The whole of this vast business enterprise is managed—and accurately managed—by women. Their last annual statistical report is as suggestive and forcible a commentary as any sermon on women's duties, works and neglected opportunities."

AMERICA has not alone its Belknap cases. A trial has just taken place in Greece of the ex-Ministers Valassopoulos and Nikolopoulos, formerly members of the Conservative Bulgarian Cabinet, under a charge of having accepted bribes to a large amount from the three Archbishops of Patras, of Kephallonia, and of Argolis, who thereby obtained their episcopal seats. The trial has ended in the condemnation of the ex-Minister of Justice, Nikolopoulos, to imprisonment for ten months; and of the ex-Minister of Public Worship, Valassopoulos, to imprisonment for one year, a fine of 52,000 drachmas, and the dishonoring loss of his civic rights for three years. One of the witnesses naively declared that bribery was a harmless practice, it being customary in Greece to make presents to the Ministers.

THE FOLLOWING lines appear in the London Examiner:

FOR VORTEX AND THE EMPRESS.

For many years we plodded on
Beneath the Heads of Church and State,
God and the Queen, twin suns in heaven,
Who got there by a sort of fate.

And, though we rather thought them dummies,
Yet, since the thing was undefined,
From easy Use, and Laissez-aller,
And Auld-lang-syne, we didn't mind.

But lo! the Alchymic Son of Shem
Has changed the fond vague name of Queen,
That Brahmins, when we bully them,
May know exactly what we mean.

Then why not change the Name of God,
And call it—for one hates a sham—
Vortex, or Vril, or Psychic Force,
Or Shah-in-Shah, or Alkaram.

MORAL.

Where Angels fear, fools rush. In Dizzy mood,
Well-wishers, meddling, let not well alone;
Faith is believing things not understood;
And explanation undermines a Throne.

A CORRESPONDENT of the above journal from Vienna adds one more argument to the many which have been brought forward to prove the strong tendency of English feeling against anything like Imperialism in England. He says: "In the controversy about the Imperial title, no one, I believe, has noticed one curious proof of our anti-Imperial sentiments, viz., that even in science the word empire has found no place, but we say animal, vegetable, mineral kingdom, whereas our Teutonic neighbours always speak of the animal empire ('Thierreich,') &c. Without laying too much stress upon these as well as other fanciful illustrations of the controversy, it is worth notice that the word Emperor or Empress never occurs in the English version of the Bible, and, when the word empire once occurs, it is used exactly as we now use it in speaking of Great Britain, to describe the dominions of a king: "And when the King's decree which he shall make shall be published throughout his empire."

News has been received from Algeria of a rising of the Arab population south of Constantine. General Carteret attacked the insurgents, who numbered 100 horsemen and 2,000 infantry, and put them to flight, after they had made a desperate stand. They left 100 killed on the field. The losses of the French troops are stated to have been only eleven wounded, and those of the Goums four killed and eight wounded. The latest accounts state that the insurrection has been confined to its immediate locality. General Carteret is surrounding the reinforcements which he expects, his position will enable him to impose rigorous conditions upon the rebels. The *Mabacher*, the official of the Algerian Government, says that the rising was fermented by a dervish of the name of Ben-Ayech. This fanatic, who had already obtained a certain ascendancy over the people by his ascetic habits, asserts that he has discovered at Toiga a manuscript in which it is foretold that the *roumis* (the French) will be expelled from Algeria in 1876 by a man named Ben-Ayech.

WEDNESDAY, 31ST MAY.

A WELL-TO-DO shoe-maker of Bremen has honored his craft by having the front of his house decorated with life-size statues of the three most celebrated shoe-makers in German history. The first of these was the holy St. Crispin, the patron of the shoe-

maker's craft; the second was the brave Hans von Sagan, who, in 1370, turned the tide of the great battle of the German orders against the heathen Lithuanians by bearing the Imperial standard right into the midst of the enemy; and the third was Hans Sachs, the well-known shoemaker bard.

THE CHINESE laborer is becoming ubiquitous. He is to be met with in Australia, America, Java, Borneo, Sumatra, the Straits, West Indies, South America and Burma. In America it is believed there are at least 100,000 Celestials, about 50,000 being located in and about San Francisco. Australia has also about the same number. Singapore and the Straits settlement, we presume, cannot be far short of this number, while British Burma has nearly 13,000. The *Rangoon Gazette* gives the following account of Chinese enterprise in British Burma:

"Of all the Oriental races in Burma there are none so enterprising as the Chinese. Fusing well with the Burmese, with whom they are one in religion, they penetrate into all the villages of the interior and lay a net work of trade which enables them to secure and keep most of the produce, as well as the inland import business of the country in their hands. They neglect no means, however small, which may contribute towards this end, and many of them in the districts are known to keep a stock of cheap sweet-meats and toys with which they reward the little village children who bring them all the buffalo or cow horns which they may find in the fields or jungles, thus encouraging them to be always on the look out. Their enterprise is further evinced by their investments in steam saw and Rice Mills and steamers by means of all which they are now able to be quite independent of European agency except of course in the control of their mills and steamers.

In the mining operations in Mergui and Touka Chinamen are also largely if not exclusively employed, their operations in and about the Mergui archipelago, if we mistake not, having first led the way to European enterprise in the same direction but on a larger scale.

The business transactions of our Celestial community are generally marked by strict probity and a punctuality in the meeting of their engagements, characteristics,—at any rate so far as the latter quality is concerned—in strong contrast with those possessed by too many of the Indian dealers.

As artisans, or architects they are extremely imitative, showing an aptitude for picking up readily anything worth knowing, and completing their work in a solid manner with a much greater degree of finish than a Burman can give.

In Upper Burma also they may be considered the principal monopolists of the trade."

So opium has not destroyed the enterprise of the Chinese!

THE FOLLOWING notice is published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*:

"Reward Rs. 100. Whereas there is a custom in the Jhelum District of writing anonymous petitions in vernacular relative to the forest establishment in charge of the *Rakhi* in that district, the above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as shall lead to the detection of the writers thereof."

The anonymous petition is certainly annoying, but in the present spirit of the people, who dare not bring openly a charge against a public officer from fear of consequences, it is not without its uses.

THE FOLLOWING paragraph is going the round of the papers:

"A Mr. Mahrenholz, an American, has devised a plan for utilising the remains of his deceased fellow-creatures by converting their skins into leather. He has lately tanned the hide of a respectable working-man, who lost his life by a lamentable accident, and the value of whose skin was an immense boon to his disconsolate widow and children. A pair of boots, manufactured from the skin of this ill-fated laborer, have been deposited in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, where they excite much interest and attention. It is proposed by the inventor to exhibit the boots at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. The leather is remarkable for its softness and pliancy, and takes a good polish, but its wearing qualities have yet to be proved. The general impression appears to be that it is hardly adapted for rough work, such as that of sportsmen or pedestrian tourists, but for evening wear at the theatre or in the ball-room it will be found far more comfortable than boots and shoes made of ordinary leather."

This is emphatically the age of progress.

THE VIENNA PAPERS announce the death of Neruda, the musician who invented, or rather brought into fashion, that now universal dance, the polka. It was at Prague, in 1835 that the polka was produced by Neruda for the first time. It travelled to Vienna, where it met with the greatest success, and a few years later was introduced into France. It immediately became *la mode* in Paris.

It is proposed to reduce the salary of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay draws Rs. 3,333-5-4, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras Rs. 4,166-10-8 per mensem. The Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Political, Secret, Judicial and Educational Departments draws Rs. 2,916-10-8; but in Madras these Departments come under the supervision of the Chief Secretary. So, after all, the performance of a set of duties that cost Rs. 4,166 a month in Madras seems to cost Rs. 6,247 in Bombay. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Madras Government are protesting against their Chief Secretary's salary being equalized with that of the Bombay Chief Secretary, who is not so hard-working or responsible an official.

A NEWS-WRITER from Aden sends the following: Rumours of a defeat of the Egyptians in Abyssinia

reach Aden, but no reliable information is yet obtainable. Some serious disaster has evidently befallen the Egyptian troops, and it has been admitted that at least three thousand have been killed on the mainland; the body of the forces is reported to have retreated to the coast, and a portion occupy, it is stated, the border of Homaseen.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE understands that Sir Philip Wodehouse has received a telegram from England stating that he has been made a G. C. S. I. This honour must have been conferred upon him for the accidental fact that he happened to be Governor of the Bombay Presidency when the Prince of Wales visited India. It is to luck like this that some men's titles are due. Sir Philip Wodehouse had been all but recalled on account of the Bombay Riots.

THURSDAY, 1ST JUNE.

THE LONDON Correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says that the Queen's Proclamation announcing the assumption of the title of Empress by Her Majesty will be issued in India with great pomp and circumstance:

"In connection with the Royal Titles proclamation I may mention that it is currently stated you are to have a great demonstration over that document in India. I do not refer to any popular proceedings in regard to it, but to the official way in which it is to be made known to the people and the Princes of India. There is some talk here that when Lord Lytton begins his Durbar his proclamation is to be made known with great pomp and circumstance. But you may possibly know more of this in India than I can tell you."

Something of the kind ought certainly to be done in India.

THE SAME correspondent says that the Government is not likely to proceed with the Indian Legislation Bill and that "there is a disposition among two or three ex-Indians to raise a debate about the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill."

MR. PEDDER, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, has been charged with assaulting Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, Solicitor.

THE MOFUSSIL Municipalities' Act of Bombay is producing dissatisfaction. The inhabitants of Pein have petitioned the Government complaining of increase of taxation and oppression. They state that they have been compelled by legal processes to buy iron privies, which are stated in one of the notices served upon some persons and appended to the petition, to have been ordered to be prepared and are ready at Alibang, and which cost Rs. 25 or 30 each. Has a particular firm the monopoly of making these iron privies?

It is proposed to establish a music school at Dacca under the patronage of Nawab Abdul Gunny and Raja Kalinarain Roy of Bhowal.

THE EAST publishes an affidavit made by Babu Jogendranarain Chuckerbutty before the Moonsiff of Jamalpore for transmission to the High Court, in which he brings some serious charges against Mr. T. A. Donough, Sub-divisional officer of Jamalpore.

THE BEHAR HERALD makes the following remarks on the loyalty meeting held by the Indian League:

"This is undoubtedly a move in the right direction, but we have, we must confess no confidence in the League. We are afraid the Indian League with all its youthful energy and earnestness, and with all the sympathy it professes for the people, is a little too fond of notoriety. It does not care so much how to do a good thing well, as to take the credit of saying and doing things which have occurred to itself only and to no other. This has already led it into situations far from enviable, and it will, we trust, see the propriety of acting more carefully in the future."

Fore-warned is fore-armed.

FRIDAY, 2ND JUNE.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION reports a case of Police oppression. On the 27th of March last the corpse of a woman, tied up in a bundle, was found by a Policeman in one of the lanes of the city of Delhi. The next day, or the day after, the Police took into custody a man named Meer Kullun, whom they formally charged with the crime of murdering her on the information of a sweeper, by whom it is stated, the said Meer Kullun had been fined for a breach of the Municipal Conservancy rules, and who is alleged to have suggested to the Police, that as Meer Kullun had been previously fined for shoe-beating a woman, and was a "budmash," and moreover was not present, he was a likely fellow to have murdered the woman. No evidence was forthcoming. One witness named Sirdar was trumped up, who, however, stated in Court that he had been coerced and instigated by the Police to give criminal evidence, and an elaborate account of the murder, of which, as a matter of fact, he knew nothing whatever. The Howrah murder case over again?

A MR. JOHN FRAZER was charged before Mr. Marsden with attempting a rape upon his own daughter Elezabeth Jane, aged 8 years. He has

been sentenced by the High Court to 18 months rigorous imprisonment.

AT THE last half-yearly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce the Vice-President came to the rescue of Manchester. He said that "Manchester is not asking for any benefit to herself, or demanding anything which will increase the sale of her productions at the expense of other people." Certainly not. But Mr. Morison evidently forgot that the Chamber itself in its previous representations to Government had defended the cotton duty as a revenue measure, and did not believe that it operated as a protective measure. It had simply sought for a re-adjustment of the Tariff valuations.

MR. DISREALI stated in one of his recent speeches in Parliament that he was the author of the Royal Proclamation of 1858. We were under an impression that the present Lord Derby was the author of it.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW in reviewing Dr. Monier Williams' letter to the *Times* says that the Indian Universities produce "a host of shallow, discontented place-hunters, who despise the callings of their fathers, and look upon knowledge as a mere stepping-stone to Government situations." The *Statesman* in reply says:

"Is it really so? How many men of real intellectual power and of sound scholarship, do your own universities turn out in a year? In the mass, they are about what Indian graduates are as to intellectual power, but with a far more robust character. Look at the 14,000 clergymen of the English Church, and the 20,000 or 30,000 more of the Presbyterian, Dissenting, and Catholic clergy of the Kingdom. Are they really conspicuous for scholarship, and for mental power? Can we honestly affirm from our own experience, that we have found one in twenty of them so? How many men who pass our Inns of Courts, or our hospitals, are more than shallow, superficial place-hunters? We confess that such writings awaken the deepest indignation in our own mind. Student for student, we doubt much if the Indian universities, young as they are, would suffer very much in honest comparison with our own, as to mere scholarship. The sad business is that there is no career for these young men when educated. There is no great State Church to provide for 14,000 of them en masse, nor dissenting churches to absorb thousands more. No great missionary organizations to send another thousand abroad; no numberless charities, hospitals, and infirmaries, to take off another 10,000 as doctors; and no Army and Navy to provide for 10,000 more. And when native youth flock into the Law courts the only profession that is open to them we taunt them for not becoming carpenters and blacksmiths like their fathers, and take care to warn them that they must never expect to rise into the superior judgeships of their own land, let their abilities and character be what they may."

THE SATURDAY REVIEWER again tarants Professor Williams in this style regarding the people of India: "We can hardly believe that we have the honour to be fellow-subjects of such a delightful set of people." It is insolent and heartless language like this which estranges one nation from another.

A CORRESPONDENT from the Dacca district complains of the great inconvenience experienced by the people of Daptara for want of postal facilities. The village is about 20 miles east of Dacca and eight miles from Russgunge where there is a Post Office. The village of Daptara is said to be respectably inhabited. It contains a circle school and bazar. We make no doubt that as an application has been made to the Post Master General he will institute the necessary enquiries as to the resources of the village for maintaining a Post Office.

SATURDAY, 3RD JUNE.

IT IS stated that President Grant of America is charged with having appropriated various sums out of the Secret Service Fund to promote his own reelection. What next and next?

IT IS said that Lord Lytton does not like Simla. But will the fall of Simla stop the half-yearly exodus from Calcutta?

WE HAVE received the first number of a new weekly in Calcutta called the *Indian Star*. We wish it every success.

ANOTHER master-mind has passed away. The celebrated philologist, Professor Lassen, of the University of Bonn, one of the founders of the modern study of Sanskrit and Sanskrit literature, is dead.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that there is no truth whatever in the rumour which killed the Maharaja of Benares in the columns of a vernacular paper of the North West. His Highness is hale and hearty and doing well at Benares. We are, however, exceedingly sorry to learn that the Maharaja of Viziniagram is dangerously ill. We rejoice to hear that later accounts are more re-asserting.

THE ATHENEUM says:

"It seems to be pretty well settled that another change of some importance, besides the reduction of the limits of age announced in Lord Salisbury's recent minute, will be made in the regulations affecting candidates for the Indian Civil Service. A smaller amount of knowledge of Oriental languages and dialects than has hitherto been required in the further examinations will be exacted, as the number of subjects prescribed is to be diminished, and a portion of the studies of the candidates will be deferred till their arrival in India."

So no means are to be left untried to exclude Indian candidates from the Indian Civil Service Examination.

THE TIMES OF INDIA states that in one of the Rajputana States, administered by a well-known native Minister, a Special Commission, consisting of three members, has been appointed to investigate charges of bribery and corruption, preferred against some of the highest officials of the State. The European officers charged with the supervision of the proceedings of the State have, it is said, been informed of the action taken. What is the meaning of the last statement?

THE PIONEER has received a telegram to the effect that the Privy Council decision in the Blownigger case will necessitate some special legislation putting the former cession on a legal basis. In other words the supremacy of law, which had been set at naught by the local Government, has been vindicated by Her Majesty in Council.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London 26th May. —The Times this morning publishes a statement that England reiterated refusal to join terms as read at a Berlin conference. England declares that the memorandum in which the three powers join, though professing to maintain the principles of Court Andrassy's note, departs from its conventions, and the demands being unreasonable show that there are no longer impartial mediators. France has proposed a conference of the guaranteeing powers. The King and Crown Prince of Hanover are gazetted, the former as a General, the latter as a Colonel of the English Army.

Gainsborough's celebrated picture of the Duchess of Devonshire, which was lately sold for ten thousand one hundred guineas has been sold (stolen. Ed., F.I.) from the place where it is being exhibited.

Bombay 30th May. —Reuter's telegram Home News 12th at a Conference of Imperial Chancellors, it was understood the discussion would chiefly turn upon Turkish guarantees for execution of reforms demanded by the insurgents. The Khedive has promulgated a decree unifying his private debts.

IN THE beginning of this week the Statesman reported that the other day Mr. Peacock, the Commissioner of Dacca, in company with Mr. Inglis of Cherrapoonjee, "were out after tiger on elephants, Mrs. Inglis being one of the party. The elephant on which the latter was mounted got frightened and became unmanageable, throwing the lady and her husband out of the howdah, upon which the latter severely assailed the mahout and finally speared him." The Bengal Times says that the man is not in a "dangerous state," but that he is suffering "from an enlarged spleen"! It is said that the "man does not want to complain." How would a native gentleman have fared under like circumstances?

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications: 1. The Vedarthayatra or an attempt to interpret the Vedas Book No. I. 2. Records of the Geological Survey of India. Vol. IX. Part I. 1876. 3. Report of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India for 1874-75.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1876.

THE BENGAL FAMINE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THERE was a field-day in the House of Commons on the subject of the Bengal Famine. Mr. Eustace Smith led the battle, but the combatants were divided among themselves, and the Government had therefore an easy victory. What Mr. Smith stated was contradicted by Sir George Campbell, and the speakers again contradicted themselves. The scene thus presented was not a little ludicrous. Mr. Smith first stated that accepting the general opinion that there was a famine, he would say that he believed that throughout a considerable portion of the country a famine existed. Immediately after he added, "having been in India in 1874 and having travelled over a considerable portion of the country in question, he had met a number of persons, including among them some high officials, who took a different view, and who argued that there never had been anything but what might be called a considerable scarcity in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. There was a deficiency of grain at a time when more was wanted, that deficiency not being peculiar to Bengal, but prevailing throughout the North-Western Provinces in an equal if not a greater degree." In other words there was no famine; there was a deficiency of food-grain, and the scarcity was alike in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. He then went on: "A great many people supposed that rice formed almost the sole food of the people of India, and that when a

failure of the rice crop occurred the whole of their food supply was cut off. Any one, however, acquainted with the people must know that they used a great deal of grain of various kinds as food. These grain crops were grown subsequently to the rice crop, and they largely supplemented the staple food of the people. Sufficient importance was not attached to these grain crops, and in the Patna division, at least, roots and vegetables were also an important resource in times of scarcity. They had next to consider whether there was not usually grown in the distressed districts more rice than was required for those districts, and whether in fact the exports from those places were not considerable. On this point he found from the official papers that the distress occurred in those parts of the country where the inhabitants were in the habit of ordinary years of producing a very considerable surplus of rice for export. The people were therefore in a better position to bear the pressure of a time of failure than were the inhabitants of countries who only grew sufficient rice for their own consumption." Now, what did Sir George Campbell say? He remarked: "With respect to the amount of the failure of the crop at the end of 1873, the information was as complete for practical purposes as it possibly could be. Indeed, the reports on the subject filled dozens of volumes. The North-Western Provinces ought not to be taken as a standard in regard to Bengal. As the hon. member for Tynemouth had correctly stated, the people of different parts of India lived on different kinds of grain, and the true explanation of the famine in Bengal was that it was solely and distinctly a rice famine. In the districts where the inhabitants mainly subsisted on other grain there was no famine, but only a certain degree of scarcity. The wet districts suffered more than the dry districts, where different kinds of crops were grown. The dry crops came to maturity. The circumstances in the two cases were totally different. In describing the nature of the failure of the crops in Bengal he would first remark that the rains were not only short, but that they failed almost entirely at the latter part of the season, when the rice crops depend entirely on seasonable rains. The failure of rain in September and October, 1873, was greater than any on record. The position in October and November was as follows:—A failure of rain had occurred to such an extent that in many parts of the country the rice crops were absolutely dead and gone. It was evident, therefore, that there must be a considerable famine, but beyond this they could not ascertain the probable results in those parts of the country where the crops were yet doubtful. There was, however, the gravest reason to apprehend that the famine might have much wider limits than were at that time certain." There was thus no correct analogy between the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, and yet the critics of the Bengal famine base their arguments against the expenditure in Bengal upon the effects of the scarcity in the North-Western Provinces. Again, Mr. Smith said, "looking now at all the circumstances, he did not doubt that an expenditure of about two millions sterling would have met the exigencies of the occasion as effectually as did the system which had been adopted. It was a remarkable fact that the valuable information afforded by the district officers who were scattered over all parts of India was systematically ignored. Sir Richard Temple having been deputed to go down to Behar to investigate the matter arrived at a conclusion at the end of 24 hours which threw over all the previous calculations as to the number of persons who would require relief and the amount of grain that would be necessary for their nourishment during the continuance of the famine. Sir Richard Temple's estimate was that 4,000,000 maunds of rice would be required, but that estimate was cut down by Sir George Campbell to about 1,500,000 maunds, but the original estimate of Sir Richard Temple was adopted and acted upon by the Government of India." Sir George Campbell remarked: "As the season progressed, the facts of the case had been ascertained with almost absolute correctness, and although doubts had been thrown on the accuracy of the figures of his distinguished successor, Sir Richard Temple, he believed his statements were as correct as anything of the kind could be. He

showed that the failure of the crops to the extent of seven-eighths, five-sixths, and three-fourths occurred in an area affecting 12,000,000 of people, and that it was impossible their lives could be saved without the aid of the Government. That there was an extensive failure would be made clear, he felt satisfied, if the proposed Committee were granted." While saying all this Sir George again contradicted himself in the following terms: "The orders of the Government were entirely on the side of excessive liberality. He did not, under the circumstances, blame Sir Richard Temple, who, no doubt, was considerably influenced by orders from home (hear, hear), and who exercised his best judgment; but the estimates of Sir Richard Temple were more than double what he should have proposed. It was true that some European gentlemen engaged in the carriage of supplies to the famine districts made large fortunes (hear, hear), but that circumstance was perhaps inevitable from the excessive provision of grain which the Indian Government thought it necessary to make. By the ordinary means of transport 200,000 tons of grain, which he himself judged sufficient to meet the case, might have been distributed; but he was quite willing to admit that, if it was well to take such measures of precaution as the Government of India had done, it was necessary to provide extraordinary means of carriage. (Hear, hear) After all, there were great interests at stake, and if the expenditure did seem extravagant they had at least the consolation of knowing that it was devoted to the saving, instead of the destruction, of life. In March, 1874, he made a tour through the worst districts, and a famine then was certainly impending. He had no doubt that but for the energetic measures of the Government a severe famine would have resulted. Happily that calamity had been averted, and looking at all the circumstances of the case, it was a little hard that people should now turn round and say there was never any danger of a famine at all." What a fine specimen of blowing hot and cold in the same breath! Sir George added: "A great deal had been said with regard to the differences of opinion on the subject between the Viceroy and himself, but those differences, he could assure the House, had been greatly exaggerated. They were for the most part differences relating to economic questions, and they did not prevent them in the slightest degree from working cordially together for the common good." Again: "Whatever the judgment of the House and the country might now be, he was sure the energy and devotion which the Viceroy, Sir Richard Temple, and the executive officers brought to bear on their task would be universally acknowledged. (Hear.)" And yet he seconded a motion the practical effect of which would have been a vote of censure upon Lord Northbrook, Sir Richard Temple, and the local officers!

Lord George Hamilton made an able defence of the famine policy of the Government of India. His Lordship argued that if there was extravagance it was entirely due to the clamour raised in England. He said: "Well, it was the unanimous opinion of the constituencies in 1874 that it would be a lasting shame and disgrace if such a calamity should again occur (Hear, hear)." Again: "When Parliament met the subject of the Bengal famine was referred to in the Speech from the Throne, and the Address, in reply, stated that—'We humbly join in your Majesty's regret that the drought of last summer has produced scarcity in some parts and actual famine in the most populous parts of your Majesty's Indian Empire, and we learn with satisfaction that your Majesty has directed the Governor-General of India to spare no cost in order to avert this great calamity.' This language, however, was not strong enough to meet the wishes of some hon. members and a motion was made on the subject. The next night he introduced a Bill for a loan of £10,000,000 to be raised for account of the famine, and he would state one fact which proved what was the state of feeling then existing in the House. The hon. and gallant gentleman opposite said that the Government ought to borrow, not £10,000,000, but £15,000,000, and that indicated what was the opinion of the House and the country. The Government were pressed to increase their exer-

tions and enlarge their expenditure, and that expenditure was incurred quite as much with the sanction and at the request of the House as of the Government (Hear.) The result of the operations of Lord Northbrook was that the Indian Government obtained one of the most complete successes on record. So complete, indeed, was its success that a certain number of persons now doubted whether there was ever any famine at all. That the preparations of the Indian Government were somewhat in excess of the necessity was frankly admitted by them. The measures that had been taken had not only prevented the extent of mortality which must otherwise have occurred, but the general productive power of the country had not been allowed to deteriorate, and there was no reason to believe that any demoralization had resulted from the relief that had been administered. It was necessary that the Indian Government should run a certain amount of risk in anticipating the requirements of the famine. If they had not taken the course which they did, they would have exposed themselves to the danger of not being able to supplement the supplies of private trade. Preparations were made in excess of the famine, but that excess was owing to circumstances which no one could have foreseen. Such being the case Lord George Hamilton contended that no practical good could come from the appointment of a Select Committee, because no proper evidence could be obtained; and if evidence could be obtained, the Committee could come to no practical conclusion. Moreover, the appointment of such a Committee would be understood out of doors as implying censure upon the Indian Government for too successfully carrying out the policy forced upon them by the Indian Department; and Lord Northbrook, on returning home, would be rewarded by being called as a witness in order to impugn a work for the success of which he had been expressly thanked in the Queen's Speech. (Hear, hear.) His Lordship thus concluded: "It was a most inopportune moment to inquire into the conduct of an ex-Governor of our most important dependency. If in 1874 Lord Northbrook had engaged in a great war, if his preparations for that war had been as successful as they had been for the famine, would he have been found fault with at the close of the war if his reserves had been left practically untouched? (Hear, hear.) Yet the complaint against him was that his preparations were wasted, and that he was so successful in dealing with the enemy against whom he had to contend that he was not compelled to draw upon his reserves. It would be an evil day when in drawing a distinction between the two kinds of campaign, we drew it in favour of that which had for its object the destruction of human life as against that which had for its object the preservation of life. (Hear, hear.) He regretted that pamphlets and documents had been widely disseminated, reiterating in coarse and vulgar terms some of the statements that had been made in debate. He could not think the House would select this occasion to enforce the appointment of a Select Committee, which in his judgment, would be nothing less than an inopportune and impolitic mode of censuring a Government for having too successfully carried out orders consistent with a policy of which the House approved." (Cheers.) Thus Lord George Hamilton's speech was a most triumphant vindication of the famine policy of Government.

It is gratifying to observe that the *Times* has taken precisely the same view which we have expressed regarding famine expenditure. The leading journal says: "Mr. Eustace Smith says that had all this occurred in this country there would have been full investigation; and he seems to think England is so fond of her money that she never permits any lavish expenditure to pass without a scrutiny. If he will descend to the level of facts, he will find it otherwise. There have been inquiries into management, in regard to success or ill success, but not into expenditure. We inquired into the conduct of the Russian War, but paid the bill of a hundred millions without looking at one item. Before that day we paid ten or twelve millions for the relief of the Irish Famine, and were only too glad to hear that it was impossible to have an audit of the accounts. No question was ever asked about the cost of repressing the Indian Mutiny. The ten millions sunk in the Abyssinian War were paid without a organ or a sigh, or even a question—certainly

without a reckoning. A nation that goes on building iron-clads to cost half a million apiece to keep pace with the improvement in the arts of destruction, cannot be charged with reserving its economies for home use. The truth is, all sudden exceptional, and remedial operations will be costly and there is no help for it. It is impossible to calculate the cost when a crevasse has to be stopped, an inundation kept out, a fire extinguished, an invasion checked. It is not by rules of health that a disease is cured, but by strong reactionary agents and methods. Little does it avail, therefore, to complain that all the means employed for the prevention or alleviation of the Bengal Famine did harm as well as good." Theirs our sentiments. India feels grateful to its Governors for the noble work they have done, and has not therefore the heart to count the cost or to join those who cry them down for saving millions of human lives.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL'S VINDICATION.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said in his speech in the House of Commons on the Bengal Famine that the only cause of difference between himself and Lord Northbrook on the subject of the Famine was the economic question involved in his proposal to prohibit the export of rice at the onset of the Bengal Famine of 1873-74. It would appear that on resigning the Government of Bengal he recorded on board the Steamer "Pekin" in the Red Sea a Note on this question dated the 22nd April 1874. He has favoured us with a copy of this Note, and while we admit the force of much that he has written on the subject, we at the same time wish that he had not presented to the public after the lapse of two years this incomplete document. When Sir George wrote he was suffering from an excitement caused by events the scene of which he had just quitted, and was not consequently in a frame of mind to form a dispassionate judgment. As he waited two years in publishing the Note, he might as well have taken the trouble to give the public a complete document on the subject. We were at one with Sir George in demanding the prohibition of the export of rice, but we did not go the length which he had gone. He had first asked for the prohibition of the export of food-grains from all British Indian ports, whereas we recommended it for Bengal only, and he ultimately modified his recommendation to that effect. The answer of Lord Northbrook on the first point was complete. His Lordship wrote: "The exports of food grains from India consist chiefly of rice. Setting aside Bengal for the moment; about 700,000 tons of rice are exported annually from British Burmah, and 100,000 tons from Madras. To have prohibited the export of rice would probably have inflicted a fatal blow on the trade of British Burmah. This is a sacrifice which I hardly think could have been seriously contemplated, especially as the Burmese rice is not usually consumed by the people of Bengal, and such quantities of it as either the Government might require for the distressed districts, or the trade might wish to purchase, were easily available without having recourse to such a measure. The export of rice from Madras is almost entirely to Ceylon. I cannot look upon Ceylon as a "foreign country" on account of the accident that it is under the Colonial Office, and not under the Secretary of State for India. I think Ceylon is entitled to be treated as an integral part of British India; and we had no hesitation in assuring the Governor of Ceylon, who expressed some anxiety on the subject, that the usual export from India would not be stopped." It could not be denied that Lord Northbrook was perfectly right. Then came the question whether the exporting of rice from Bengal should be prohibited. We give below a statement shewing the exportation of rice and paddy from British India from 1855-56 to 1872-73 immediately preceding the Famine year:

QUANTITIES OF RICE AND PADDY COLLECTIVELY.

Years.	Bengal.	Bombay & Sind.	Madras.	British Burma.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1855-56	297551	5128	128755	270077	701611
1856-57	302613	5085	221888	158997	688583
1857-58	290056	6774	130575	344489	771894
1858-59	169473	2503	87897	190337	450210
1859-60	165082	1656	105848	127508	409094
1860-61	251680	5571	133203	218586	609040
1861-62	342315	3932	77484	264200	687931
1862-63	376394	5508	62698	268759	713359
1863-64	399741	882	72163	341906	814697
1864-65	404609	977	71089	424859	901534
1865-66	256346	749	65410	373509	696014
1866-67 (11 months)	155315	4800	65180	180141	405436
1867-68	266182	8415	85385	245089	605071
1868-69	248553	12304	94983	386958	742798
1869-70	192691	11642	69461	256938	530732
1870-71	274278	19446	99177	411489	804390
1871-72	256259	27469	118320	463515	865563
1872-73	356953	20299	104143	683303	1164698

In 1872-73 there was a larger export of rice from Bengal than in any year since 1864. In that year the total exports from the Bengal ports amounted to 526,000 tons. About 80,000 tons of this consisted of "table rice," which, from its quality and price, was not suited to the ordinary consumption of the people. The total export of common rice was, therefore, in round numbers 446,000 tons; of this, 189,000 tons were sent to British Indian ports, including Ceylon, 160,000 tons to the West Indies, Mauritius, and other places where the consumers were mainly natives of India who had emigrated, and the remaining 97,000 tons to other parts of the world, principally to Great Britain and the Persian Gulf. Now, we agree with Lord Northbrook that it would not have been wise to have interfered with the inter-portal trade, and that it would have been wrong, at any rate without considerable notice, to have stopped the main supply of the usual food of Bengal coolies in the colonies; but even if the whole export of common rice had been prohibited, the amount, reduced as it must necessarily be from the rise of prices, would be inconsiderable in comparison with the food supply for a population of 66,000,000, who required about 30,000 tons of food a day. In the meantime high prices, which followed the failure of the crops, had done the work. From November 1873 to February 1874 the exports were less by 92,000 tons than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Then the Government arranged to make large importations; by the end of February it imported 110,000 tons from Burma, Saigon, and Madras, while the export did not amount to more than 1,50,000 tons. Thus the Government replaced by import what had passed out by export. The effect was certainly re-assuring to the private trader. Apart from the economic considerations, which were involved in the question of Protection vs. Free Trade, it was of the greatest importance at the time that the confidence of the private trader should not be disturbed. The Government of India wrote: "The ordinary motives which induce a trader to send his grain to the market in which the highest price is to be obtained hold good in India as elsewhere; in fact, the native traders are peculiarly alive to their own interest in this respect, carefully watch the fluctuations of their local markets, and send supplies to those markets in which they can realise the highest profits. We have from the first believed, and we are still of opinion, that in respect to most part of the country reliance may safely be placed upon dealers in grain to distribute the supplies of food according to the wants of the community, leaving to Government in those parts the task of providing, by means of relief works and gratuitous relief, for those who are too poor to buy food at the high prices which must be expected. At the same time we came to the conclusion that in some parts of the country, which are remote from the great lines of communication, it was necessary for Government, owing to the inactivity of trade, to take upon itself the task of sending in supplies of food. This had to be done early, because traffic is to a great extent interrupted during the rainy months, and the deficiency cannot then be made good." And the success of this policy was complete. The Government gave the utmost facility to the transport of rice from the Punjab and the North Western Provinces, by lowering the Railway fares and improvising roads, tramways, and railways, and the supplies which poured in kept down the price. If the export of rice from Bengal had been prohibited, what substantial difference would 1,50,000 tons, which had been exported in the

early months of the Famine, have made? On the whole judging by the result we have good reasons to be satisfied with the policy pursued by Lord Northbrook.

PUBLIC SPIRIT IN CALCUTTA.

Is public spirit dead in Calcutta? Are there no men who understand the business of public agitation? We call it business advisedly, for method is as much required, if not more, in the conduct of public questions as in the management of any other business. Time was when Calcutta used to speak for the country and the non-official Europeans for the Indian community. That time was certainly not more favorable to the European public than the present; then the Government was much more despotic; then the civilian was jealous of the interloper; then the number of non-official Europeans was smaller and their moral strength consequently less; then the co-operation of the natives of the country was less effective because it was less intelligent; then the distance between England and India had not been diminished by steam and electricity; then the sympathy of the English public with India was scarcely awakened; and then the importance of India to England as a source of political strength was hardly recognised. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages the fathers of the present generation of Anglo-Indians fought their battles boldly, perseveringly and successfully. It was they, who carried triumphantly the battle for the freedom of the press; it was they who broke down the monopoly of the Civil Service; it was they, whose persistent clamour about the abuses of the mofussil courts led to their reformation; it was they whose repeated cries brought about the repeal of a fixed term for the renewal of the East India Company's charter; and what they had longed to see the Sepoy Mutiny finished with, the extinction of John Company. But, alas! where is the spirit of those who thus raised the fabric of the power and influence of the independent community of this country? Echo answers—where?

We have been led to the above reflections by the action which has been taken by the promoters of the now-collapsed meeting about famine expenditure. We did not agree with those who had called that meeting. In our opinion it was a wrong move altogether, for it raised issues with which the people of the country could not sympathise; nevertheless the meeting having been convened we were quite willing to see a fair scope given to it. If there were people who conscientiously believed that there had been a wanton and wicked waste of public money in the administration of famine relief, and that an enquiry into it would be attended with advantage to the public, surely they had every right to say their say. And we were therefore no less concerned than surprised to see the promoters of the meeting give it up at the eleventh hour from want of moral courage. We say from want of moral courage for it was nothing else. If the story be true, that because Mr. Bullen Smith, the Sheriff, declined to preside at the meeting, therefore the promoters lost heart and abandoned it, nothing could be more discreditable to the non-official European community than this. The Sheriff has always a right to decline to preside at a meeting convened upon a requisition to himself, and if Mr. Bullen Smith had exercised that right, why did not the requisitionists elect some one of their own body to the chair? They could have for instance asked Mr. David Cowie to preside, and he would have been in every way a most worthy chairman. Surely he would not have declined as he was himself one of the requisitionists, but to abandon the meeting because the Sheriff would not preside was to say the least unmanly. It shewed that either the requisitionists had no confidence in their own strength or no faith in their own convictions or were too weak-minded. We confess it has seldom fallen to our lot to see such a feat of self-stultification as this committed by a body of Englishmen, comprising the flower of the independent community of the metropolis of British India. Would the Dickenses and the Turtous, the Clarkes and the Prinseps of old, or the Mackinlays and the Petersons, the FitzWilliams and the Bullens, the Doynes and Bells of later times, not to mention others, have tolerated such an idea. The very thought is

humiliating to us. Whence this chicken-heartedness, this degeneracy? We find some explanation of it in the last letter of the Calcutta Correspondent of the *Pioneer*. He writes: "The race for wealth has in these times become an absorbing process which often degenerates into a struggle for bare existence, and at best leaves but little time or leisure for alien pursuits. The mercantile man of the present day is so harassed and wearied by the anxieties engendered by the fierce competition which meets him at every step, that he has neither the time nor inclination to burden himself with the additional weight of local politics. In a subordinate degree also, it may be a question whether our social manners and customs are not in some respects answerable for the change. The line of demarcation which at one time absolutely divided the official from the non-official world has been partially obliterated by time, and it now seems to be the amiable object of civilian and merchant to fine down the distinction to its barest limits. This of course, from a social point of view, is an undeniable advantage, and so long as opposing interests do not clash, affords small ground for cavi. But now and again a question arises which, though in itself is not important enough to excite party-feelings to any very great extent, yet conclusively shews that social varnish, of however durable a character, cannot reconcile opposing opinions. Look at the matter in whatever light you may, you cannot adjust your eyesight to the official spectacles. Your best endeavours only represent a confused and blurred mass out of which you can evolve neither solid argument nor just conclusion. To a man burdened with many and intricate social ties, the question of his own line of conduct under such circumstances must always be a matter of delicacy and difficulty. The easiest way out of the trouble is perhaps to ignore it altogether. One successful attempt leads to others, and so contributes its quota to that general feeling of disregard and indifference which is becoming so painfully apparent among the European mercantile community of this city." We fear there is great truth in these statements. Contact with the "Brahmins" of Indian society we fear is demoralising both to the European and the Native,—to the European by making him a dummy, and to the native by making him an ap-ka-waste. In days gone by the independent Europeans whether merchants or barristers did not care much for the "genteel" society of the civilians. They had their own circles in which they lived, moved and had their being. Their wives and daughters were quite content with their luck, but now the social current has changed; whatever the sources from which different rivulets take their rise they seem to mix in a common confluence, and as women are more pliable than men we can easily imagine that the weaker sex has been the cause of the weakness and fall of the non-official Europeans of Calcutta. The upper ten of the official hierarchy have only we think to ostracise the wives and daughters of the obnoxious merchants and barristers, and their point is gained. Petticoat influence is too powerful for our carpet heroes, and they seem to succumb without even a groan. But will Englishmen the apostles of freedom remain slaves? Will they sell their birth-rights, their conscience and independence for a mess of pottage? We say this, because their example may have a deteriorating effect upon the natives of the country. If Englishmen should lose their spirit and lack courage to act up to their principles, it would not be at all a matter of surprise, if natives who had been borne down by the "powers that be" for ages of despotism, should lose independence of character.

LORD SALISBURY vs. LORD NORTHBROOK.

LORD HALIFAX's motion for the production of the missing telegram of Lord Salisbury to Lord Northbrook and the dissents of some of his Councillors has not been resultless. The last mail brought the papers on the subject. The draft-telegram, which evoked the opposition of the Indian Council, is not before us, but the facts are sufficiently clear. Lord Salisbury telegraphed to Lord Northbrook as follows:

Telegram to Viceroy, 30th September, 1875.
Your Despatch, forwarding Tariff Act, received. I cannot assent to the new duty on raw cotton or to the maintenance of duty on manufactured cotton at present rates. But I am sensible of the inconvenience of altering a tariff by correspondence.

I think it would tend to a complete understanding between Home and Indian Governments, and lead to a better result, if personal communication on the matter could be arranged.

Do you assent to Sir Louis Mallet being sent out to discuss the whole subject with you? His great experience in these questions would give confidence at home in any settlement arrived at.

But the step entirely depends for its beneficial effect on your hearty concurrence. If you are not able to give that concurrence he can do little good in India, and we had better proceed in the ordinary way. But if you concur, the present difficulty will be overcome in the most satisfactory way, and there will be fair hope of arranging a sound system for future fiscal legislation.

Lord Northbrook replied as follows:

Telegram from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, 1st October, 1875.

I will answer your telegram of 30th as soon as I can consult Members of Council.

Telegram from Viceroy to Secretary of State, 7th October, 1875.

Your telegram, September 30th.

I heartily concur with your proposal that Sir Louis Mallet should come out and discuss tariff.

Sir Erskine Perry recorded the following strong dissent:

I object strongly to the telegram which passed Council on Thursday last.

In my opinion it is not only premature, but it is a violation of the fundamental principles of good government for India that fiscal measures should originate with the local authorities there. The Government of India is necessarily despotic, and the useful function of the Home Government is, by careful revision of all measures originated there, to prevent the usual concomitants of despotism, such as caprice, hasty, injustice, from springing up. If the telegraphic wire is to convey peremptory orders during the concoction of measures in India, it will greatly enhance the difficulties of Government in that country, and will increase the repugnance of statesmen of mark to accept the office of Governor-General. But this telegram is also premature. It assumes that the Secretary of State in Council disapproves of Lord Northbrook's tariff. But we have positively no information before us of what has been done in India save what we may glean from the newspapers. We have not even seen the report of the tariff Commission, on which the recent Act has been passed. When all the papers and the views of the Government of India are before us, we may possibly differ from the policy adopted by the Government; but then it would be a question whether, as the Governor-General in Council has, after several months of deliberation, decided between two courses of action, each highly desirable, it would be expedient or conducive to good relations between India and this office to express dissatisfaction. But it may be also that the Council would adopt the conclusion that the interests of India are better promoted by the reduction of taxes on the raw produce of India, and by a general diminution of customs duties, than by the abolition of the duty on piece goods advocated by Manchester; and I for one incline to this opinion.

Arguments such as these so forcibly commended themselves to Council that the majority voted against the telegram laid before it by Lord Salisbury. But I do not consider that the amendment proposed [in violation, as I think, of the standing orders] has had any effect in mitigating the objections which may fairly be taken to the telegram as it stands.

Sir George Clark concurred. Sir Henry Montgomery recorded the following dissent:

"I regret that I was unable to support the proposition of the Secretary of State laid before Council on Tuesday last for deputed Sir L. Mallet to confer personally with the Viceroy on the subject of the late Budget, to certain parts of which his Lordship declares his disapproval. The Council were then called upon suddenly to decide on a highly important matter regarding which I, for one, had no previous knowledge, save that obtained from the public press. I had no opportunity of seeing any of the official or other documents, nor was I aware of the objections which the Secretary of State entertained regarding the financial policy of the Viceroy.

The proposition of itself was a startling one, and of a wholly novel character, and it did not commend itself to my humble judgment so as to admit of my giving it any support. During the 17 years I have had a seat in the Council of India no similar procedure has been suggested, though Budgets have on several occasions been opposed to the opinions of the Home Government.

I cannot think it right to delegate the authority of the Council for India to any individual officer however able. It seems to me to be an indirect departure from the axiom hitherto recognized that India should be governed in India. Whatever popular modifications of the Budget might be made would be believed to emanate from the deputed officer, and he would be placed before the public in contrast unfavorably to the Viceroy, whose prestige must be thereby diminished. As far as I can judge of the general policy of the late Budget and from the speech of the Viceroy, I am not, as at present informed, disposed to condemn it. But not having seen the official proceedings of the Government of India, not being aware of the objections of the Secretary of State, and not having had an opportunity of conferring with my colleagues, I feel myself still constrained to refuse being a party to a measure which, as far as I understand it, is more likely to provoke than prevent a crisis which would deprive India at this moment of the abilities and experience of Lord Northbrook.

When the income tax was discontinued in India contrary to the known unanimous opinion of the Secretary of State and the Council, it was not deemed fitting to reverse the act of the then Viceroy, though I believe it was pronounced to be regretted.

If any alterations are, after full deliberation, required in the present Budget, I think the Viceroy has the right to have an opportunity of making them, and applying such remedy

as may seem to him requisite, uncontrolled by any one delegated from home and vested with some degree of authority to oppose his views.

General Strachey, though he agreed with the Secretary of State as to the principles on which the tariff should be revised, did not approve of wire-pulling or of the deputation of Sir Louis Mallet as a plenipotentiary of the Indian Minister with plenary powers. Lord Salisbury wrote the following minute upon the above:

"It is only necessary for me to supplement Sir R. Montgomery's minute by noting that I was at a distance from London when the above telegram was sent to the Council, and that I was not aware that they had not had the opportunity of reading the papers. The Council altered the telegram by striking out two or three words which might seem to commit them to the opinion on the details of the tariff which I had formed, and in which at a subsequent period they concurred. It is necessary also to observe that the language of Sir Erskine Perry has no relation to the words of the telegram. He objects to 'conveying by the telegraphic wire peremptory orders during the concoction of measures in India.' The telegram conveyed no orders of any kind, peremptory or otherwise, and related to no measures that were being concocted in India at the time.

It is clear from the foregoing extracts that while the Council is opposed to the new policy of governing India by the wire Lord Salisbury disclaims any such intention. It is an evil wind, which blows nobody good. The Tariff controversy is manifestly calculated to place the relations between the Secretary of State and the Governor General on a clear basis. India should certainly be governed in India, but at the same time the control of the Home Government is essential to its good government. The principle on which Lord Salisbury has proceeded is sound enough, but it is the manner of his execution, which is open to serious objection. It was because his tone and action indicated that he would treat the Governor General as if he were a subordinate clerk right-minded men were offended. But we hope the sharp criticisms which he has met will cure his temper.

THE ROAD CESS.

THE Bengal Office seems to be following a new system of publishing the Resolutions of Government. Hitherto all important reports on which the Resolutions of Government were founded used to be published simultaneously, and the public had the opportunity of reading all the papers on the subject in one view. This is still the practice of the Government of India. Be it the Report of the Director General of the Post Office, or of the Commissioner of the Paper Currency, or of other departmental head, it is invariably given with the Resolution upon it. But the Bengal Office now contents itself with giving only the Resolutions, which without the reports on which they are founded are not always quite intelligible. These remarks have been suggested by the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on Road Cess collections during 1874-75. The Resolution is carefully drawn up, and gives within a small compass a good deal of information. But the Road Cess returns are in themselves a mine of information, and ought to have been published, while extracts from the report of the district officers upon the working of the Cess law would have been very interesting. It is true that the reports are given in the *Calcutta Gazette*, but what we want is a narrative in a connected form, which may be easily accessible and digestible. We will now proceed to notice the Resolution. The total demand on account of the cess upon lands and mines was Rs. 10,05,960, of which Rs. 75,453 were for arrears of the year 1873-74, and Rs. 9,30,507 were the demand of the current year 1874-75. Of the arrear demand, Rs. 67,965, and of the current demand, Rs. 8,45,488, making a total of Rs. 9,13,453, were collected within the year. The cess was collected in eighteen districts; in eleven of these the full rate was levied, in two districts the rate was three-fourths of the full rate, and in the remaining five districts the rate was one-half of a full rate. These five districts were the three Orissa districts, and the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpore. It might have been expected that in these five districts the percentage of collections would be higher than in others; and this has been the case in Pooree, where the whole of the demand has been realized. But in Cuttack, the percentage of collections amounted to only 84.33, and in Balasore

to only 80.31. Next to Pooree, the district which shows the most satisfactory percentage is Tipperah, where the full rate was levied, and 99.23 per cent. of the demand was realized. The most unfavorable return is that from Moorshedabad, in which district the collections were only 79.80 per cent. of the demand. Mr. Schallch observes that the principal difficulty in collecting the cess is found to be in the realization of the demand on account of lakhiraj lands. On this point the Resolution has the following remarks of the Lieutenant Governor: "In the case of valid lakhiraj tenures this difficulty will be removed if the Bill for the registration of possessory titles shall become law. But it is remarked that the difficulty is still greater in the case of invalid lakhiraj lands, and the Lieutenant-Governor would ask to be favored with some further particulars showing the exact nature of the difficulty which has been felt in dealing with these lands. If the lands have been omitted from the schedules, no demand on account of them will have been made, and consequently the non-realization of the cess from them will not affect the percentage of collections; if, on the other hand, they have been included in the zemindar's return, the Collector has to look to the zemindar, and not to the lakhirajdar, for the payment of the cess." We are afraid the real nature of the difficulty has not been correctly apprehended by the Lieutenant Governor. The simple question is this—whether the lakhiraj or rent-free lands should be assessed for the purpose of the Road Cess. The law declares that they should be, but the executive authorities do not find their way clear. Of course the zemindars are required to give in a list of rent-free tenures, and also to pay in the cess for them, recouping themselves afterwards by collecting it from the lakhiraj-holders. But in the first place the zemindars have not in their sherista a correct list of lakhiraj-holders; then the alleged rent-free tenure is always a bone of contention between the zemindar and ryot; the former would on no account admit the validity of the latter's claim, though he might not be able to collect a pice from him; the result is that no return is made. To our knowledge only one scrupulously honest zemindar has made such a return, and the poor man is suffering for his honesty. He has paid about Rs. 1500 from his own pocket, but he has not been able to collect a pice from the lakhirajdars. The claims against individual lakhirajdars are very small, while the trouble, harassment, and expense of litigation would be very great. Is it justice that the poor landholders should be subjected to so much inconvenience and loss for the collection of the dues of Government, which it ought to collect itself? On the other hand if the lakhiraj tenures are exempted, then a gross injustice would be done to holders of revenue-paying and rent-paying lands. It would be a case of most aggravated injustice, for the lakhirajdar would be doubly exempt, that is to say exempt from the revenue or rent, and also from the road cess.

The house cess, we observe, has not been much productive. We are told that the arrears of 1873-74 were Rs. 13,275, and the demand of the current year was Rs. 67,084 making a total demand of Rs. 80,359, of which only Rs. 55,683 were collected, giving a percentage of about 69.3 on the total demand. It is explained that this unfavorable result is owing to the variations arising from the poverty, deaths, or evasion of the house-holders. All knowing persons had from the first suspected that the house cess would not be productive; it was however imposed on the advice of Sir George Campbell who wanted to patch up the symmetry of the Road Cess scheme. It was held that the land should bear the cess, and if the agricultural land, why not the house and the shop? But Bengal is a mass of rural villages, and the assessment of houses has consequently been small.

There is not a word in the Resolution on the working of the Road Cess Committee. We are not quite satisfied with the reports on this point, which now and then reach us. The cost of collection and office establishment seems to be enormous. We have before us the report of the Chittagong Division. While the cost of collection and office establishment in the district of Noakhally and the Hill

Tracts was very moderate, that in the district of Chittagong came to about Rs. 8,000 or nearly one-fourth of the amount spent upon works and professional establishment. And no explanation of this enormous establishment has been offered either in the report of the Collector or the Commissioner. We do not know how matters stand in other districts, but the Government in its Resolution has not taken the slightest trouble to analyze expenditure. We fear there is much waste of money upon establishment; officers are charged, who ought not to be charged upon the fund, and salaries are allowed, which perhaps the Government would not allow if the Road Cess had been a strictly Government Department. The attention of Government ought to be directed to the proper administration of the fund. Then we hear from more than one district that the Road Cess Committee is a farce. The Collector of Noakhally thus writes on the subject: "The Committee is little better than a farce; the Road Cess Act and the business done under it are regarded as purely Government measures, and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman are the real managers of the whole. Non-official members take little or no interest in the matter of local improvements, and of official members, the Executive Engineer has not been here once during the year. Some difficulty has been experienced in getting together a quorum for the transaction of business as required by the Road Cess Act, and meetings had to be adjourned on several occasions in consequence. A meeting was convened on the 3rd instant to consider the annual accounts for the past year under sections 88 and 89 of the Act, but as no quorum was found, the accounts are submitted under the Chairman's counter-signature because to call a new meeting to elect a Sub-Committee and again call a Committee to pass the accounts, will take two or three months more. The Committee is an irresponsible body, and hence care little about the accounts." Now we should like to know how many districts are in this position, and what is the cause of this apathy? Are proper men elected? We remember that the Magistrate of a metropolitan district actually wrote to the sub-divisional officers to name those persons only for the Committee, who would be generally in accord with the district authorities. If this is the spirit in which the Committees have been generally selected no wonder that they should have proved unmitigated farces. We hope Sir Richard Temple will look into this matter.

THE TRIAL OF PRIVATE MCGARTH.

THIS son of Mars was charged with a most heart-rending and atrocious crime, that of murdering successively three innocent and inoffensive Indian subjects of the Queen. The facts of the case have been thus summarized by the Allahabad correspondent of the *Indian Mirror*:

"Some sixteen months before the murder of these three innocent men, Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment passed through Cawnpore, and Private McGarth in the company of his comrades saw the Memorial Well-Gardens there. It is said that the inscription on the Well roused his feelings intensely, and ever since the Regiment arrived at Shajehanpore, he had been brooding over the tragic events of 1857. All this time he was calm and peaceful, and showed no sign of any extraordinary mental excitement. He was never out of duty—doing things required of a soldier with the utmost regularity. Three of his comrades deposed that for five or six weeks previous to the sad occurrence, he was drinking hard and showed signs of what they called horrors. They explained it by saying that it was stupefaction accompanied with shrieking—symptoms common in drunkenness. On the 7th of April, he rose at 6 A. M. and dressed himself, and taking his rifle he walked out of the room with his comrade Tod for parade. After a few paces, he diverged towards the east, saying that he was sick and would take a walk. After coming near a road he saw a Dhobi riding on a donkey. He loaded his gun and shot him dead from a distance of 12 yards. He then walked off, and nearing a field which was being reaped, fired two shots successively, killing two Mussulman laborers, of whom one was at a distance of 40 or 45 yards. When it was known at the Barracks what had happened, some soldiers came to take McGarth prisoner, who addressed them in these words, 'I suppose you want me.' They asked him whether he had killed those men by accident. He did not answer, but demanded that he would speak to the Adjutant alone. He told the Adjutant of what he had done and all the circumstances, and when he was coming out of the room he muttered the words 'a dozen more.' The next day he was taken before the Magistrate, where his and other people's depositions were taken. The regimental Surgeon saw him, and declared that he was suffering from no disease except that he was a little nervous. He told the Doctor that ever since he visited the Memorial Well he was not at his ease, and whatever he had done he characterised by saying, 'It was all bad business.' Three Doctors gave evidence that he was not suffering from Delirium Tremens—the

only plea of his innocence put forward by the defence. The charge to the Jury was delivered in an elaborate and eloquent speech lasting for two hours or more, reviewing all the circumstances of the case, and giving a very fine and clear exposition of the law relating to the commission of crime in a drunken or insane state of the mind. His Lordship very clearly shewed that the crime was deliberate not perpetrated in Delirium Tremens, and though the prisoner might not have any personal motive for it yet it was plain that it was the effect of a raving feeling of hatred and malicious revenge. The only weak part of His Lordship's charge to the Jury was the concluding sentences, in which he said that if the crime was not committed in Delirium Tremens, whether it was committed in insanity or a modified form either of insanity or of Delirium Tremens not named yet by medical science, he called upon the Jury to decide this."

The Jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, but the Judge detained the prisoner, pending a reference to Government.

The facts of the case are clear enough. The murders were committed in broad day-light and in cold blood. If the accused had committed the atrocious deeds from intoxication, that did not extenuate his guilt. If he was insane, there was no proof of his insanity. On the first point the law is clear. Section 86 of the Indian Penal Code runs as follows: "In cases where an act done is not an offence unless done with a particular knowledge or intent a person who does the act in a state of intoxication shall be liable to be dealt with as if he had the same knowledge as he would have had if he had not been intoxicated, unless the thing which intoxicated him was administered to him without his knowledge or against his will." The learned Judge also ably and lucidly pointed out the law to the Jury. He said:

"You must not suppose that because a man may have been intoxicated for several days in succession, it follows necessarily that he is of deranged mind, and therefore not criminally responsible for his action. If after drinking for twenty days on the twenty-first day commits a crime when in a state of intoxication, and under the influence of intoxication, he is equally responsible as if he had committed it on the first day under the same influence. You must be careful to distinguish between a disease of the mind engendered by repeated acts of intoxication, which the sufferer is powerless to control, and the state of drunken insensibility produced by actual intoxication, of which the effects may have partially passed away. You have, therefore, to consider whether, if the prisoner was not in full possession of his faculties, on the morning of April 7th, this was the result of an act of intoxication from which he had but imperfectly recovered, or whether it was the effect of a chronic disorder resulting from a long course of intemperance. If you come to the conclusion that it was the former, the prisoner is not excused in law from responsibility: if, however, you come to the conclusion that his mind had been affected by a course of intemperance, you will then have to determine whether, treating him as a person of impaired reason, he was criminally responsible. It has been declared by the highest authorities that "every man is to be presumed to be sane and possess a sufficient degree of reason to be responsible for his actions, until the contrary is proved;" and that although a man may not have perfectly sound mind he may nevertheless be criminally responsible for his actions. By the law of India insanity is no excuse for crime, unless it be shown that the insane person was at the time of its commission incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he was doing what is either wrong or contrary to law. These provisions correspond closely with the law of England, as declared by the Judges in answer to question addressed to them by the House of Lords early in the present century."

Such being the case the verdict of the Jury was contrary to law. In our opinion the man who commits a heinous act under the influence of liquor is doubly guilty, firstly for wilfully depriving himself of reason, and secondly for committing the offence under the influence of liquor. In this case there has been a gross failure of justice. Here was a man, who deliberately shot successively three natives, and he has been acquitted by a jury composed of his countrymen. If he was drunk, it was no valid plea; on the contrary it was an aggravating circumstance. If he was insane, how was it that his insanity was not discovered before? The learned Judge remarked: "If, gentlemen, you hold the prisoner excused because he committed acts otherwise highly criminal by reason of an impulse which he had deprived himself of the power of controlling you are taking from society one of those safeguards which it requires, perhaps more urgently in this than any other country in which English justice is administered. I advise you not to trouble yourselves too much with any nice inquiry into forms of disease, but to look carefully to the evidence, giving greater weight to the actions of the witnesses at the time than to their subsequent recollections of their impressions, and to determine the issues submitted to you with the same calmness of judgment and reason as you employ in the important affairs of your daily lives." But the Judge seemed to have spoken to a dead wall; the Jury acquitted the prisoner!

What will be the moral effect of this judgment upon the native mind? Is this an example of that even-handed justice, which is the glory of the British Government in India? We do hope that the Government will make an enquiry into the circumstances of this case and vindicate the supremacy of law.

MUNICIPAL UNIONS.

We have often said that municipal unions are not unfrequently formed in the Mofussil without any regard to fitness of things or justice. Outlying villages, inhabited for the most part by an agricultural population, and from their position not likely to receive any return for the taxes they are made to pay, are arbitrarily incorporated with some municipal unit and dignified with the name of a municipal union. Here is a glaring case which has been brought to our notice. We have before us a petition of the inhabitants of Sankrail, Sub-division Atea, Zillah Mymensing. The following extract from their petition to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor explains the facts of the case:

"That Sankrail is a village about three miles distant from Tangail, the Sub Divisional Head Quarter, separated from it by the sandy bed of a river, by the river Lohajang, by "crop lands and small clusters of Ryots' houses" and by a "wide area unoccupied by any habitations." The positions of this village, Santosh and Kagnari are so, that they have no "possible community of interest" or connection with Tangail or with each other. This fact your memorialists humbly hope will be sufficiently corroborated by the expression of opinion of Mr. H. J. Reynolds the then Magistrate of Mymensingh, and present Secretary to your Honour's Government, contained in his letter No. 979 dated 18th October 1872. The accompanying map will show the actual position of the village of Sankrail and others included in the Union.

That the reasons for which your memorialists claim the exclusion of their village from the Tangail Union are as follows:

- 1st. The village of Sankrail is not within a mile of the Sub Divisional Head Quarter Tangail.
- 2nd. A navigable river intervenes between Tangail, the Sub Divisional Head Quarter and the centre of the Choukidari Union, and adjoins village.
- 3rd. The villages Gharinda and Karer, Betka whose distances from Tangail are at least equal to, if not less than, that of Sankrail from the same centre, have been excluded from the Union.
- 4th. Kholoria and Shattia, two purely agricultural villages have been included in the Union, and Sankrail which is a village of the same description has been also included therein."

But this is only one of the few instances of caprice and arbitrariness with which municipal unions have been formed in Mymensing. The following letter from Mr. H. J. Reynolds, the then Magistrate of Mymensing, to the Deputy Magistrate of Atea, shows on what principle these unions have been formed in that district:

From H. J. Reynolds B. A. Magistrate of Mymensingh. to the Deputy Magistrate of Atea. Dated, Mymensingh the 18th October, 1872.

Sir I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 217 dated the 12th instant.

2. The scheme which you propose is quite in accordance with the system on which Municipalities have hitherto been manufactured in Mymensingh, and your "town" of Tangail would stand a fair comparison with the "Towns" of Bazilpur and Sherepore. But I am entirely opposed to the maintenance of such fictions, and I should be glad to be able to sweep away every Municipality in the District with the single exception of that in the Town of Nasirabad.

3. On looking at the boundaries you have proposed, one is tempted to ask what possible community of interest such villages as Sankrail and Santosh can have with Tangail or with each other. If these were really a Town of Tangail, its natural boundary would be the Lohajang river; but your scheme would embrace villages two or three miles off, and divided from Tangail not only by the river, but by a wide area unoccupied by any habitations.

4. I venture to think that you have scarcely realized the meaning of the figures given in your letter. You say that the area of your Town will be about 8 square miles, and that it contains the astonishing number of 9940 houses, and a population of 10135 inhabitants. Eight square miles are equivalent to 5120 acres of land. What sort of a Town can it be, which does not contain two inhabitants to the acre, and has a house to about every two acres and a half.

5. It is to be regretted that the residents in your neighbourhood are so indifferent to Sanitary laws, and your efforts to bring about an improved state of things in this respect are worthy of all praise. But I must confess myself unable to see the advantage of inventing a town which does not exist, with the object of introducing a law which is not applicable.

I have &c.
(Sd.) H. J. REYNOLDS,
Magistrate.

And what Mr. Reynolds says of the district of Mymensing is more or less true of the other districts, the only difference being that other Magistrates are not so outspoken as Mr. Reynolds has been. May we venture to express a hope that Sir Richard Temple will appoint a Commission to enquire into and report on the principles on which municipal unions have been formed in the Mofussil

and to rectify the boundaries, thereof on the broad principles of law and equity. There is not a more fruitful source of dissatisfaction and heart-burning among the people than the capricious and compulsory "municipalization" of rural villages.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

THE Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor on the administration of the Calcutta Police is by far the best testimony to the peaceful disposition and inoffensive character of the metropolitan population. The following table exhibits the number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported in the town and suburbs during the past four years:

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Town	38,879	39,169	29,833	30,523
Suburbs	8,659	9,153	7,821	7,240
Total	47,538	48,322	37,654	37,768

The total number of cases and persons dealt with in the courts of the Police Magistrates of Calcutta, and the result, are abstracted in the following table:—

	Number of cases instituted.	Total number of persons put on trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed.
Northern-Division...	5,729	7,451	1,501	5,831	105
Southern " "	8,071	7,616	662	6,953	82
Total..	13,800	15,067	2,163	12,774	187

Comparing these figures with those of the previous year, they show an increase of 1,530 cases, which has chiefly occurred in the Southern Division, with an increase of 58 only in the number of persons brought to trial. Turning to the heading of miscellaneous cognizable offences, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that an increase of 1,453 cases has been attended by an increase of 136 only in the number of convictions obtained. This doubly unsatisfactory result, His Honor is of opinion, is attributable to three causes: (1) the continuance of the practice of summary arrest by the police for miscellaneous offences in the streets; (2) the serious indiscretion evidenced by the results of the action of the police in arresting persons suspected of possessing stolen property; and (3) the very large number of persons arrested under the Contagious Diseases' Act who were subsequently discharged by the Deputy Commissioner. His Honor makes the following remarks on this subject:

"The first subject was prominently noticed in the Resolution on the report for 1874; and the Lieutenant-Governor must therefore express his dissatisfaction at the results, as the number of persons thus arrested has only decreased from 4,675 in 1874 to 4,184 in 1875, and of these no less than 1,135 were discharged without trial. The Lieutenant-Governor is willing to suppose that in most of these cases the commission of the offence was established, and that the offender was discharged with a warning by the Deputy Commissioner; but a short period of police custody, and appearance before the Deputy Commissioner, is not a recognized punishment under the law; and it is evident that a very large number of persons were needlessly arrested. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently had occasion to point out the danger of hardship to individuals which this tendency to indiscriminate arrest involves, and he must now insist on the observance of the rule laid down in the Resolution on the report for 1874, viz. that the police should be permitted to resort to arrest in these petty cases only in instances where the offence is committed in their view, and the name of the offender is unknown and cannot be ascertained. The great majority of these cases should therefore be entered under non-cognizable crime in future reports. Of 563 persons arrested in the town with property suspected to be stolen, all were subsequently discharged by the police. In no case, apparently, were sufficient grounds found to exist for placing any of the persons thus arrested before the Magistrate. These results are far from creditable to the police. They have not been explained by the Commissioner, but demand his immediate attention; for such a general and injudicious exercise of the powers of arrest must have been attended by much individual hardship to innocent persons, and is calculated to render the police an object of apprehension and distrust to the public. Again, of 4,954 persons arrested under the Contagious Diseases' Act, no less than 4,749 were discharged by the Deputy Commissioner. In reviewing the report on the working of this Act during the past year, the necessity which exists for more vigorous action in dealing with established offences against the law has been already pointed out. The Lieutenant-Governor is confident that, if flagrant offenders were, more frequently prosecuted and punished by the Magistrates, there would be fewer offences and fewer occasions for arrest. Sir Richard Temple trusts that the Commissioner will be able to show a marked diminution of unnecessary arrests under each of the heads above noticed in the report of the current year."

We hope the above remarks will bear the desired fruit. There is a loud complaint among the native population that the Police are too zealous in making indiscriminate arrests, and that poor

men of the *butcher* class are too summarily dealt with on the pretext of petty offences. Here is an interference with the liberty of the subject, which cannot be too strongly condemned. It is strange that the Police should be a source of terror to a population remarkable for its peaceful disposition and orderly conduct. The Lieutenant-Governor justly remarks: "The lower grades of the police, however, have much to learn. In dealing with them, the issue of general orders, which necessarily leaves much to a discretion which they are not in a position to exercise, must be avoided. They are fully capable, however, of receiving all the simple instruction which is necessary; and means must be adopted to make them understand their legitimate duties and powers, and the responsibilities which they incur by exceeding these powers in making unnecessary and indiscriminate arrests. It so often happens that orders, in themselves good are spoiled by the thoughtless execution of them by individual policemen; and the fault is too often attributable to their want of respect and consideration for the people with whom they come in contact. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot but think that this fault would be mitigated at least, perhaps even disappear, if the superior officers of the police would carefully instruct their men in regard to this." We entirely concur, but the difficulty is to make the "superior officers" do their duty; far from punishing their peccant subordinates they not unfrequently espouse their cause and ignore the interests of the public. Nor do we believe that such light punishment as His Honor recommends will have the desired effect upon the lower Police. His Honor regrets to observe that "it was found necessary to fine so many as 507 constables. He would prefer to see offenders subjected to extra drill, or to some other punishment not involving loss of stipend." We are not aware that extra drill carries much terror. Not only should the men be fined, but they should be suspended and dismissed, if necessary, for unless stringent measures be taken to restrain the power which the Police are too apt to abuse, they will not learn to respect the people by whom they are paid. His Honor thus notices the College Square and Sham-pooker cases:

"Sir Richard Temple will not let this opportunity pass without again impressing on the Metropolitan Police generally (what he has so often urged upon them in particular cases or on special occasions) the importance of exercising their functions in a considerate manner towards the people. The urban population is not troublesome nor unmanageable; on the contrary, it is quiet, orderly, and law-abiding. There is not therefore any real excuse for off-hand rudeness, roughness, or violent demeanour on the part of the police. There have, the Lieutenant-Governor is sorry to observe, been recently two somewhat flagrant cases in point, in one of which the police were quite wrong, while in the other case the occurrences originated in a somewhat uncalled for and questionable proceeding on the part of a policeman. The Lieutenant-Governor earnestly hopes that he may hear no more of such cases occurring; if he does, however, he will be obliged to make an example, if the affair is traceable to a mistake on the part of the police. He is glad to think, however, that on one important occasion, namely the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the general bearing of the police towards the crowds and multitudes was tolerably conciliatory and considerate. He hopes that this judicious behaviour will be at least maintained on all occasions habitually, and perhaps even carried further still. It is unsatisfactory to see the people pushed and knocked about unnecessarily."

It would have been satisfactory if the Lieutenant-Governor had ordered the publication of his Resolutions in the two cases referred to. The public would have then seen that His Honor does not content himself with merely inditing well-worded Resolutions of a general character. The insolence of the lower grades of the Police is trying even to the patient and meek Bengali.

ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN.

HER Gracious Majesty the Queen has not yet been pleased to formally announce to the princes and peoples of India the assumption of her new title, and hence the absence of any action on the part of the latter for loyal demonstrations and rejoicings. We had been led to hope from what fell from Mr. Disraeli in Parliament that a new Proclamation would be issued in India in confirmation of the Royal Proclamation of 1858, but it has not yet been issued. In the meantime two meetings have been held in Bombay and Calcutta voting congratulatory addresses to Her Imperial Majesty, one held by the Bombay Justices and the other by the Indian League.

Both we observe have been the subjects of sharp criticisms of the press. *Native Opinion* of Bombay says: "We do not know why the Bombay Municipal Corporation has been in a hurry to vote a congratulatory address to Her Majesty the Queen on Her assumption of the title of Empress of India. Her Majesty has not yet been officially proclaimed Empress in this country. Such a proclamation, as it ought, is to be made, it is stated, with due pomp and ceremony. When Her Majesty will have been proclaimed Empress of India in a manner befitting the change to be wrought in the Indian constitution and when the imagination of the millions of the land will have been fired with the idea that by the assumption of the title the sovereign has been brought into closer contact with them than formerly, there will then have been time enough, we believe, to approach Her Majesty with addresses of congratulation." And we believe *Native Opinion* represents native public opinion on this momentous question. Regarding the meeting held in Calcutta by the Indian League the *Indian Daily News* reports as follows:

"A meeting of members and constituents of the Indian League was convened last Saturday at the Town Hall at 4.30, P. M. the Revd. K. M. Banerjee in the chair. The proceedings were altogether very tame, and there was a marked absence of leading native gentlemen. The meeting was called for the purpose of presenting an address of congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen on her assumption of the title of Empress of India. There were about 200 present, and the following is a summary of the speeches made, and resolutions carried."

Then followed the Resolutions which we give below:

"That Her Majesty's assumption of the additional title of Empress of India formally defines the position of this country as constituting with its princes and people an integral member of the British Empire, openly exhibiting the British Crown as visible and central object for the exercise of the national allegiance and loyalty, and thus drawing the people of India nearer to her throne than ever before, and the occasion is therefore well befitting an expression of national joy and satisfaction."

"That a humble address of congratulation on the event mentioned in the first resolution be presented at the foot of the throne through the constitutional channels, embodying the national joy and gratefulness on that event, and giving expression to those feelings of reverence and loyalty for Her Majesty's office and person, and those hopes and aspirations for the future of India which the occasion is calculated to evoke."

"That the Council of the Indian League be requested to give effect to the preceding resolution, asking the aid and co-operation of the following gentlemen, viz.:—H. H. the Maharajah of Burdwan, Raj Rajibolohun Rai Bahadur, Rajah Baradakant, Raj Bahadur, Baboo Digmur Mitter, C. S. I. Rajah Raj Krishna Sing, Bahadur, of Soosung Dorgaore, Rajah, Komod Naryn Shoop Bahadur, of Bismar, Rajah Kandepwar Bahadur of Assam, Rajah Komul Krishna Bahadur, Rajah Luchmun Persad Gorgo Bahadur, Rajah Jogendra Nath Bahadur, Nawab Abdul Guiny, Moulvie Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadur, Rajah Luchmiput Bahadur, Raj Dhanput, Bahadur, Baboo Ananda Prosad Ray, and Baboo Chander Coomar Ray."

There is nothing in the Resolutions about the "desiderata" or "a list of grievances" as remarked by a speaker, on which much stress had been laid in the notification for the meeting. No address was adopted at the meeting. The *Indian Daily News* makes the following comments on the League meeting:

"In another column we give a report of the magnificent demonstration made here on Saturday last by Sir Richard Temple's great institution, the Indian League. For particulars we are necessarily dependent upon our reporter; and take his report as correct. The League—with the great influence it exercises, now that it is especially favoured of the Lieutenant-Governor—called the meeting, giving ample notice and invited all classes of the public to attend, and share the joyousness of the occasion. They do not appear to have largely responded. The report says that the proceedings were very tame; and that there was a marked absence of leading native gentlemen, and we are informed that there was not any European visible at the meeting. Moreover, whatever greatness there might be seems to have been represented by the favorite Bengalee method of "proxy," a course which will no doubt also be preferred when the second of Mr. Disraeli's reasons has to be justified. The Reverend Chai man seems to have had very little to say on his own account, or on behalf of the body over which he presides; but what he had to say was as "proxy" for the Maharajah of Burdwan. We have to note that this is not an approved course as regards public meetings, however well adapted to "limited" companies. Another speaker seems to have appeared, not so much on his own account, as on behalf of his father. We certainly like to see young men take up the responsibilities of their position as far as possible; but the "proxy" system in public meetings is not one to be encouraged, as a little consideration would show. There was another "proxy" peculiarity about the meeting. There was no address submitted to the meeting as at Bombay. The right-loyal-royal-imperialist present voted an address to be prepared by "proxy," by a "proxy" committee. Very few, indeed, of the members nominated were present at the meeting, or knew anything, except in the most general way, as to the motive and objects of the meeting. They of course will do their part if the committee work in the approved method—by "proxy." We do not mention this in the desire to disparage their proceedings; but it is as well to let Mr. Disraeli know what is what, before he quotes the addresses of "the people of India" in support of his act, and as a proof

that the adoption of the title will drive the Russians a few days' march towards the Caspian."

The subject is too serious to be trifled with.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE much pleasure in publishing the following list of donations and monthly subscriptions in aid of Dr. Sircar's Science Association:

DONATIONS.	Rs.
Babu Tareenicharan Ghosh, Paikpara	100
" Khethermohun Banerjee, Sibpore	100
" Kishorymohun Sen, Bow Bazar	100
" Johnath Ghosh of Messrs. Newman & Co.	50
" Ramchunder Mookerjee, Sibpore	50
" Hemchunder Mookerjee, Sibpore	50
MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K. C. S. I.	50
Babu Joykissen Mookerjee	25
Raja Jotendramohun Tagore Bahadur	25
Raja Komul Krishna Dav Bahadur	25
Kumar Kuntachunder Singha Bahadur	25
Raj. Ramanath Tagore Bahadur	5
Babu Bromohun Ma lick	1
" Nilmony Mitter	2
Hon'ble Isserchunder Mitter	5
Hon'ble Ramsanker Sen	2
Babu Nilmani Kumar	3
" Johnath Ghosh	2
" Aghornath Kumar	1
" Nobinchunder Coomar	1
Pandit Iswarchundra Vidyasagar	5
Babu Taraprasad Chatterjee, Dy. Magistrate and Dy. Collector, Berhampore	2
" Khethermohun Bose, Ex. Engineer, Chittagong	5
" Radhikanaryan Ghosh, Assistant Engineer	5
" Gangadhar Chatterjee	2
" Surendranath Banerjee	2
" Radhikaprasanna Mookerjee	2
" Rajkristo Mookerjee	5
" Callycharan Ghosh	2
" Saratchunder Ghosal	5

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We hope the munificent monthly contribution given by Sir Richard Temple will stimulate native gentlemen to come forward with equal liberality.

WE CONGRATULATE the East India Railway Company on the election of Mr. Bradford Leslie as their Agent. A man of the highest engineering talents and attainments, of great Railway experience, and a well balanced mind he is eminently fitted to be the chief administrator of the first Railway in Asia. His retirement from the Calcutta Municipality is a loss to that body but a gain to the country. We believe the General Committee of the Justices recommend the appointment of Mr. Scott, who lately acted as Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, as his successor on the same pay which he used to draw from the Port Commission. Mr. Scott is said to be a good mechanical engineer.

WE CONTINUE to receive complaints against the filling in of the Burtola tank by the Justices with town-sweepings. The stench is said to be horrible, and the people living in the neighbourhood or passing that way have the ineffable satisfaction of realizing the reverse of paradise upon earth. The same complaint is made with regard to other tanks, which are being filled with sweepings. The question is whether tanks in a dirty condition are a greater nuisance than when they are filled with sweepings, which rot in the water and spread a pestilence around.

FOR SOMETIME past we have received complaints from persons frequenting the Jargannatha Ghat of the neglect of this popular bathing place by both the Port Commissioners and the Justices—the Port Commissioners because they are bound under the law to keep it in good order, and the Justices because they do not discharge their trust by calling the attention of the sister corporation to the condition of the Ghat. We are told that the dredger employed by the Port Commissioners makes large hollows in the ghat, and that bathers often drop into them and not only suffer great inconvenience but sometimes narrowly escape the danger of being drowned, particularly young boys and girls. The steps leading to the Ghat have been washed away, and altogether the Ghat is said to be in a very neglected condition. May we ask whose duty is it to look after the Ghat?

WE ARE glad to be able to announce that Babu Prosunnokumar Roy, who has been for some

time studying at the Glasgow University, has taken the first honors in Professor Fraser's class of Logic and Metaphysics, being the Tyndall Bruce Prize, and also the Degree of Doctor in Science in the Department of Mental Philosophy. It will be peculiarly gratifying to our countrymen to know that Professor Fraser says: "*Philosophically and otherwise he is one of the best students I ever had.*"

THE ENGLISHMAN publishes the opinion of Mr. F. J. Stephen, which Mr. C. D. Field has taken on the great Aya case. We believe it was not intended for publication, but it is as well that it has been published. Mr. Stephen has fully vindicated Mr. Field, and although no opinion of Counsel can invalidate the judgment of a judicial tribunal, still so far as it goes it shews that the case admits of two opinions. He thus concludes his opinion:

"The only further remark that occurs to me relates to the expression of regret on the part of the Court that Mr. Field did not settle the matter out of Court when he knew that the conviction was set aside. It seems to me that to have done so would have ruined his character irretrievably. The plaintiff's statement accuses him directly and pointedly of perjury, and of suborning his wife to commit perjury. It also accuses him less pointedly, but still in an unequivocal manner, of judicial corruption by abusing his influence and position. No one who respected himself could compromise a case in which such charges as these were brought against him on any terms whatever except their complete abandonment. I think it was Mr. Field's indispensable duty, as a gentleman, a man of honour, and a civil servant, to defend the case to the utmost.

We need only add that we have been assured that Mr. Field did not prosecute the Aya from any race-feeling whatever. He acted from motives of self-defence, which have been clearly set forth in Mr. Stephen's Opinion. We do not wish to judge Mr. Field harshly, and we are satisfied that his object in instituting the proceedings against the Aya was to clear his own character.

THERE are we believe not many District Magistrates, who shew such an intelligent appreciation of their work as Mr. H. L. Harrison, Magistrate of Midnapore. We have always read with interest his opinions and views on projects of legislation. The Bengal Embankment Manual, which he has just published, is an example of his knowledge and ability, which we believe the Government highly appreciates. In this Manual he has not only given the Act with valuable notes and observations on each section, suggested by his knowledge of the past and his own experience of the working of the present law, but has prefaced it with a history of legislation on the subject. He has reviewed the debates in the Council upon the draft bill, particularly the remarks of Mr. Schaleh, Babu Degumber Mitter, and Raja Joteendra Mohun Tagore, and although we do not subscribe to all his opinions, he has we must confess given good reasons for those opinions. He has annexed to the Manual maps of the embankments, which will be highly useful to district officers as well as to zemindars and ryots.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH Hare Anniversary took place on Thursday last, the Hon'ble Raja Narendra Krishna Bahadur presiding. The Chairman opened the meeting with a few appropriate and graceful words giving the leading features in the character of the great philanthropist. Dr. Mahendralal Sircar then delivered an eloquent and animated address, tracing David Hare's connection with the cause of scientific education in Bengal. Hare was the first Secretary to the Calcutta Medical College, and it was to his beneficent influence Dr. Bramley reported that the first success of the College was mainly due. Dr. Sircar said that the first impetus to scientific education, which has now received a development in the Science Association, was imparted by David Hare. The lecturer took this opportunity to vindicate the character of the Bengalis for gratitude by referring to the Hare Anniversary, which has been held regularly for the last thirty-four years, and also to their deep sense of obligation to the Government and notably to Sir Richard Temple, as the exponent of the Government for their noble exertions to save the lives of their suffering countrymen during the famine of 1873-74. In dwelling upon the last-mentioned point he explained his reasons why he did not join the recent move made by anti-famineists saying that it was strange that

men should have kept quiet when there was waste of life in the Orissa famine of 1866, and should cry aloud about waste of money in the Bengal famine of 1874. After a motion for thanks to the learned lecturer had been moved by Dr. K. M. Banerjee, and seconded by the Hon'ble Issur Chunder Mitter, Babu Shumbhu Chunder Mookerjee got up and criticised that part of the address which referred to the famine and Sir Richard Temple. He said that a Hare Anniversary address was the last place in which a political controversy should have been introduced, and questioned the good taste of the lecturer in commenting upon the action of those, who while admitting the good work done by Government held that an enquiry was needed into the enormous expenditure incurred. He then went on giving his own opinion on famine expenditure and remarked that in some cases waste of money was much more reprehensible than waste of life. He wondered that a scientific man like the lecturer should have taken such an unscientific view of life and death, and grown so sentimental about lives saved in the famine. Babu Surendranath Banerjee tackled this speaker, and said that while he (Babu Shumbhu Chunder) condemned the lecturer for importing political discussion he transgressed the rule laid down by himself by dwelling most on the famine controversy. He for one was of opinion that his countrymen were deeply grateful to Sir Richard Temple for his benevolent famine policy. Thanks were next voted to the University Senate for allowing the meeting the use of the hall, and to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

WE ARE SINCERELY SORRY to record the death of Babu Dwarkanath Chatterjee, one of the foremost men of the Bengal Medical Service. A correspondent has furnished us with the following account of his career:

"One of the three of our countrymen, who received the highest honors from Government in the Medical Department without having had to cross the Kalapani has just passed away. I allude to the death of Babu Dwarka Nath Chatterjee, late Civil Medical Officer of Malda, which melancholy event took place on Tuesday last the 30th ultimo. The deceased was one of the early students of the Medical College. His diligence and conscientiousness in the discharge of his duties won for him the admiration of all classes of the community, while his private virtues endeared him to those who came into a closer contact with him. Night or day, willingly and cheerfully, paid or unpaid, too often the latter, did he discharge his duty. Wherever his lot was cast, he won the good will of all. The inhabitants of Bhangaipore and its adjoining places on the eve of his departure from that place presented him with a splendid set of silver tea and dinner service and attar and golabpas as a token of their love and esteem for him. When his transfer from Serampore was gazetted, the zemindars and other respectable inhabitants of Serampore, Chattrah, Biddabati, Otterparah, Connagore, &c. in conjunction with many European residents, submitted a memorial, headed by Babu Joykissen Mookerjee of Otterparah, to the then Lieutenant Governor, Sir William Grey, praying that the Babu may not be transferred from Serampore. He was also entertained with a public dinner by the residents of Serampore and Malda on the eve of his departure from those places. He was an example to his profession by his abstemious habits and winning social manners. While filling the highest professional office open to a native officer of the uncovenanted branch of the medical service, he held various extra-official appointments, such as secretary to schools and libraries, honorary magistrate, vice-chairman of the municipality &c. He had also a happy knack of taking the savageness out of the most ferocious Anglo-saxon temper. The most obstinate, haughty and self-willed Magistrates and Civil Surgeons were to him as gentle as a lamb. Such was the man, who has passed away from our midst, leaving a widow, three sons, one daughter and a large circle of friends and admirers to mourn his loss. *Requiescat in pace!*"

THE QUESTION of providing for the education of the Poor Whites still engages the attention of Government, and from the Resolution published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* we find that much has been done towards furthering the educational prospects of the European and East Indian youths in humble circumstances of life. In addition to the donations and grants already devoted to European education in the town and the Mofussil further grants have been made by Sir Richard Temple to the tune of Rs. 929 per month besides a donation of Rs. 1,000 and a house to the new school at Howrah. Still the advocates of the "Poor Whites" do not seem to be satisfied.

AN INDIAN patriarch has passed away. Sir James Weir Hogg, for many years the leading spirit of the East India Company, has quitted the scene of his earthly career. Although he had numbered four scores and six, still he had all along until the last two years retained the full

vigour of body and mind and took an active part in the deliberations for the administration of this country. Born in 1790 he came out to Calcutta in 1813 as a barrister at the age of 23; he was, for a short time a Magistrate of Calcutta, but soon after joined the bar, and after practising for some years was appointed Administrator General, then an office of high emoluments. In that capacity he came in contact with natives in all conditions of life. He left India in 1833, and on return home was offered and accepted a seat at the Board of Directors of the East India Company. In 1834 he was elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of Beverly, but was afterwards returned for Honiton, which he represented from 1847 till 1858. During this long period he took an active part in Indian debates in Parliament. He was a first-rate debater, and brought thorough knowledge and polished eloquence to bear upon his arguments, which always commanded attention. On the abolition of the East India Company he accepted a seat in the Indian Council, which he resigned in 1871. In the Council he deservedly wielded great influence, and as one connected with the Government of India in some capacity or other for more than half a century he was looked upon as the Indian patriarch. Not a few Haileyburymen owed their appointments to him. He was blessed with a large family, nine sons and seven daughters; of the former in the inscrutable dispensation of Providence only three are left; the first or the eldest is Lieut. Col. Sir James Macnaughten Hogg K. C. B. M. P., Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, London, the next, who was the third, is Sir Stuart Hogg, Kt. the well known Chairman of the Calcutta Justices, and the last Mr. Frederic Russel Hogg lately acting Director General of the Post Office. The sons have inherited the talents and virtues of the father. Peace be to the memory of the dead!

WE ARE glad to observe that the fond wishes of the people of Chittagong are about to be realized. The Chittagong Zillah School will be raised to the status of a High School. When the proposal was originally made the Government of Bengal demanded the fulfillment of two conditions. First, that six students should be forthcoming for the first year class, second that of the cost of Rs. 7,500 to be incurred during the experimental period of two years, one-third or Rs. 2500 should be raised from fees and private subscriptions. If these conditions were fulfilled, the Lieutenant Governor expressed willingness to grant the remaining sum of Rs. 5,000. Now Babu Goluck Chunder Chowdhury a leading zemindar of the Chittagong district, has placed at the disposal of the Magistrate the sum of Rs. 10,000, of which he desires Rs. 2500 may be devoted to the foundation of a high school at Chittagong, and the remainder to the carrying out of the educational and sanitary improvements in the district of Chittagong. The Lieutenant Governor has accepted the allotment for the establishment of the high school and has thanked the munificent donor. The balance will be applied to the foundation of scholarships for middle class and intermediate schools.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the increase of intemperance among the Sonthals has attracted the notice of Sir Richard Temple and he is determined to arrest the progress of the evil. The initiative in this direction was taken by the missionaries, who memorialized the Government on the subject and enquiries were accordingly instituted through the Commissioner, and other local officers as to the nature of the drink indulged in and the measures necessary for the prevention of the evil. The result was that the fact of a wide-spread and deep-seated intemperance was established without the agency of the spirit-shops, the number of which was yearly on the decrease. The Sonthals derive all their drinks from home-brewing, which yields a copious and cheap supply. The missionaries recommend the prohibition of home-brewing, the Commissioner and local officer deprecate this, and the Lieutenant Governor concurs with the view taken by the officials. But His Honor is not prepared to be content with expressing in general terms a regret that such an evil should exist and a hope that it may remedy

itself during the progress of society. Something practical must be effected. The practical remedy proposed by His Honor is lecturing the Sonthals into sobriety. The Sonthals must be made to understand that the Government condemns the evil and purposes to mitigate or to prevent it. The Commissioner should instruct the local officers to send for the various head-men of pergunnahs, of circles of villages and of villages, and to concert with them measures for restricting the consumption of the rice beer. The missionaries should be asked to report to the nearest local officer any extraordinary case of drunkenness they may meet with, especially cases where the whole body of villagers are found drunk for days together. Another remedy proposed is the introduction in every Sonthal school an appropriate ethical treatise showing the evils of intemperance. Of course these are meant as tentative measures only.

A REVOLUTION has been quietly effected in Turkey. The Sultan has been dethroned and his nephew, the heir presumptive, Murad Effendi, has been installed on the gubdee. The following is a telegraphic account of the Revolution:

London, 31st May.—The deposition of the Sultan was peacefully effected by the Ministers. Abdool Aziz is now a prisoner. There are rejoicings at Pera. The London Press considers that the dethronement of the Sultan favours a peaceful solution of the Turkish difficulty.

London 1st June.—The deposition of the Sultan of Turkey on the 29th ultimo was brought about this way: The Minister of State, after vainly soliciting for reforms in order to replenish the war treasury from the privy purse, determined on the Sultan's deposition. The palace was thereupon beset by troops and the heir presumptive, Murad Effendi, was proclaimed Sultan at War Office before all the Ministers, the Sheikh Ul-Islam being spokesman. Suleiman Pasha, having intimated to Abdul Aziz Khan that the nation had deposed him, conveyed him, together with his family and household, including fifty-three boatful of women, to the old seraglio. The heir presumptive, Murad Effendi, immediately occupied Dolma Baghche Palace, and his manifesto is hourly expected. The Christian patriarchs have paid homage to him. England, France, and Italy have recognized the revolution. The change is considered anti-Russian, but a rumour of the recall of General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, is unconfirmed. The Northern Powers intended to have presented a memorandum on the 30th ultimo, but this has now been postponed.

Murad Effendi, says our Punjab contemporary, bears an excellent name as a kind-hearted man, and is said to have had a good education. He is the son of the defunct amiable but weak Abdul Majid, the late Sultan of Turkey, and brother of the now deposed Abdul Aziz, who was whispered to have returned a maniac from his much-vaunted visit to Europe. Murad Effendi was born on the 21st September 1840 and is thus nearly 36 years old. He had long been kept under strict surveillance, if not confinement, by his uncle, who wanted the ordinary order of Turkish succession reversed in favor of his own son, and who got the Khedive to support him in the matter. However, the hopes and traditions of the Turks being fixed upon Murad Effendi, the nephew, he has naturally succeeded, but it is impossible to say whether the Revolution will lead to a peaceful solution of the Eastern question. The writer we have quoted above and who seems to write from personal knowledge says: "Were Turkey allowed to have her way, she could ruin Russian trade altogether, for Russia cannot march on Constantinople (the loss of Dirbitch in 1828 and the repulse at Silistria in 1854 have proved how tough the Turks are backed by the Balkan range of mountains) as the Prussians did on Paris, while the Turkish fleet, which is superior to that of Russia, can annihilate Russian wealth by putting one man-of-war at the narrow passage of Buyukdere (of dreaded Argonaut memory), through which every one of the ships laden with the grain of Odessa must pass, ere it can bring back money to the poverty stricken Russians. The revolutions in the Herzegovina and in Bosnia have, as we have shown before, been stimulated for years by emissaries of some of the Powers. In Bosnia, actually half of a family had to be murdered, before the rest would consent to join the insurrection; of course once Turkish fanaticism is rife, there is no telling where it may stop, but, as a rule, there are very few countries indeed which, on the whole, are so prosperous and contented as Turkey—the only country in which ancient religious and races have survived in complete integrity and independence. Were the Turks journalists, or in other respects, active members of the European commonwealth, the history of this century would reveal the most astounding

intrigues, that the world has ever known, to plunge Turkey into debt and war. As it is, they must allow half-informed babblers to provide an excuse to Powers bent on annexation, to assume the air of deliverers of unfortunate fellow Christians from the detested Muhammedan yoke. What the future of Turkey is likely to be it is difficult to say, but it will be a bad day for us, when we allow Turkey to be "absorbed." England seems to favour the new regime as it appears from the following telegram:

London, 1st June 1876.—In replying to a question of the Marquis of Hartington's in the House of Commons this evening Mr. Disraeli said that he had just received a telegram from Sir George Elliott, in which the only interesting fact was that Constantinople was tranquil and the Mussulman population content. He hoped that presenting the Berlin memorandum would now be needless. The situation, he allowed, was critical, but he had taken all precautionary measures. He wished decidedly to state that the interests of England were best studied and her honor vindicated by taking a leading part in contributing towards and maintaining peace.

But Russia is not reconciled. The following telegram comes from St. Petersburg:

The Journal de St. Petersburg dwells on the difficulties which beset the path of the new Sultan, and declares the necessity of his yielding to the wishes of the Great Powers.

The political horizon of Europe is evidently overcast with cloud.

THERE WAS a Perak debate in the House of Lords. Reuter telegraphs as follows:

London 31st May.—There has been a debate in the House of Lords in reference to affairs in Perak. Lord Carnarvon lengthily quoting from Sir Andrew Clarke's despatches censures Governor Jervoise's departure from the policy indicated therein, "confining his functions to the Resident's advice. Lord Carnarvon has promised to explain his future policy.

The wonder is that Governor Jervoise was not at once recalled. We await the publication of the papers on the subject.

A STRANGE divorce case was lately tried in England. The petitioner and the respondents belong to what is usually termed genteel society. The details are disgusting, but the facts and features of the case will appear from the following summing-up of the judge:

"Sir James Hannen, in summing up, remarked upon the extremely painful nature of the case. The parties were married only four months when it was alleged that she had committed adultery with the co-respondent, who, it should be remembered, was not an old lover, but an acquaintance formed after marriage, a comparative stranger to her. It was clear that she had denied her husband conjugal rights, and this fact had an important bearing upon the case, for it showed that she was a woman exceptionally constituted. Her life had been a strange one. She seemed to have been an ill-educated person, utterly wanting in sense of propriety as to her conduct in the most important relations of life. She appeared to have led, notwithstanding the remonstrances of her husband, a life of frivolous gaiety, associating with young men and young women of light character, who indulged in trifling amusements. According to the evidence she had flirted with a variety of men, and admitted her conduct had been such as to warrant the remonstrance of her husband. If they had to pass censure on her conduct, no doubt they would condemn it most severely; but a far more important question was left for them to determine, viz., whether she had committed adultery with the co-respondent. He was sorry to say that there had been a very marked change in the manners and habits of women recently. In his youth they would have shrunk from being seen in places which at the present day they now affected. The learned judge then referred to the evidence in detail, and pointed out the fact of the youth of the respondent, and that her action might have been the result of indiscreteness. As far as the co-respondent was concerned, he had done all he could to ruin this young lady. The question the jury had to try was singular, and so far as he knew, unique in the record of this Court.

It appeared that in April, 1876, the respondent submitted herself to examination by three medical gentlemen—Dr. Henry Oldham, Dr. Henry Gervis, and Dr. Robert Barnes. They were called as witnesses on her behalf, and deposed that she was still *virgo intacta*.

So social morality has undergone a new phase in England. May Heaven defend us from the transcendental civilization of the West!

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.		Rs.	As.	P.
Synd Shere Ali, Mohamedabad.....	10	0	0	
Maharajkumar Hurrandrak-hore Singh Bahadoor of Bettiah.....	15	0	0	
Archibold Constable Esq. Lucknow.....	7	8	0	
S. C. Saanyal Esq. Cooch Behar.....	6	10	0	
Baboo Woomakant Dass, Noakhally.....	13	4	0	
Brojobullab Mookerjee, Umballa.....	18	4	0	
Eshanchunder Mitter, Hooghly.....	25	0	0	
Hurymohun Sen, Ghattal.....	15	0	0	
Pertapnarain Singh, Jahanabad.....	13	4	0	
Kallykanth Nandi, Jallungy.....	10	0	0	
Buddinath Chowary, Raneeungy.....	10	0	0	
Atalbehary Ghose, Rungpore.....	15	0	0	
Shibchunder Chatterjee, Hooghly.....	3	0	0	
Roopul Dass, Daeca.....	13	4	0	
Eshanchunder Coondoo, Darjeeling.....	5	0	0	

Pearychurn Sen, Calcutta, Roha.....	20	0	0
Sreenath Ghose, Noakhally.....	13	4	0
Jogeshchunder Mitter, Diamond Harbour ..	13	4	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—May 31, 1876.

GENERAL.—The 17th May 1876.—Mr. W. C. Muller, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Rungpore, on leave, is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division. This cancels the orders of the 9th instant, appointing Mr. C. N. Banerjee to that appointment.

The 1st May 1876.—Moonshee Neesamutoolah is reappointed to act temporarily as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in Manbhoom during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Rai Churn Ghose, or until further orders. Moonshee Neesamutoolah is vested with powers under Act X of 1859 for the trial of petty rent-suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value.

The 22nd May 1876.—Mr. Edward Drummond, District and Sessions Judge of Sarun, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th June next, or any subsequent day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 24th May 1876.—Mr. W. C. Muller, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, having resumed his duties on the 16th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 11th February last is cancelled.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, lately relieved of his acting appointment as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Rungpore, is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector in the Second Grade during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Okhoy Coomar Bose, or until further orders.

The 26th May 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. W. Helms of his commission as a Lieutenant, "B" Company, Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The 26th May 1876.—Captain C. H. Gorbett, Assistant Commissioner, returned from furlough, is posted to Lohardugga.

The 30th May 1876.—Mr. Robert Carstairs, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to be a Marriage Registrar under Act XV of 1872 for the district of Tipperah.

Baboo Ram Kant Das, in charge of the Tipperah Mission, is licensed, under Act XV of 1872, to grant Certificates of Marriages to Native Christians.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Serampore, is posted to the Sudder Station of Hooghly.

Moulvie Najeemuddin Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs settlement, is allowed leave for one month under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Moulvie Waris Ally Khan, Cannoongoo, is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs settlement, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvie Najeemuddin Ahmed or until further orders.

MEDICAL.—The 16th May 1876.—Assistant Surgeon Noccoor Chunder Banerjee, attached to the Charitable Dispensary at Bhargulpore, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Assistant Surgeon Chunder Coomer Gupta, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Bhargulpore during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Noccoor Chunder Banerjee, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—The 21st May 1876.—Baboo Hurry Mohun Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of the Ghattal Division of the Midnapore district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Moonshee Neesamutoolah, who has, under separate orders of this date, been appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector in Manbhoom, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The 30th May 1876.—Baboo Mohendro Nath Mitter, Moonsif of Pubna, on leave, is appointed temporarily to act as Moonsif of Pandooah, in the district of Hooghly.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The 27th May 1876.—Notification.—Mr. C. H. Middleton, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Gya Division, passed in the Colloquial Hindustanee on the 12th May 1876.

Leave of Absence.—Baboo Prosono Coomar Banerjee, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, attached to the Third Calcutta Division, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Advertisements.

Wanted an experienced Overseer for the Public Works Department Cooch Behar State on a salary of rupees 50 per month. He should be able to take levels and survey with Theodolite and also to prepare drawings and estimates. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned on or before the 30th June.

GOBIND CHUNDER ROY.

Superintendent of Works.

Cooch Behar State.

Dated, Cooch Behar, the 24th May 1876.

Wanted an Assistant Translator able to translate from English into Urdu correctly for the Manager's Office Raj Durbhangah salary Rs. 35 per mensem. Applications to be forwarded to the undersigned with copies of testimonials.

MAJOR R. C. MONEY,

Officiating Manager,

Raj Durbhangah.

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4-prong Flat, Rs. 4-8 each.

Heavy Assam Forks, Kodallie Shape.

4-prong No. 1, 2, 3.

Rs. 58 59 60 per dozen.

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Brazilian Potatoe Forks, Kodallie Shape.

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Rs. 21 22-8 23 per dozen

Hay Forks, Rs. 3, Stable Forks, Rs. 2-8.

Hand Weeding Forks, Rs. 1-4 each

Ten per cent Discount off the above prices for Cash.

NOTICE.

—oo—

MY LEISURE HOURS:—A Poetical Work by
Sumbhon Chunder Dey B. A. B. L., Moonsiff of
Shazadpore, Rajshaye. To be had of the Author and
of Babu Shib Chunder Dey at Hooghly Judge's
Court. Price 10 as.; by Post 11 as.

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Rs. 1-4 for subscribers & Rs. 1-12 for non-subscribers.
Apply to the undersigned.

S. C. SANNAYAL,
Camp, Cooch Behar.

NOTICE.

The Oriental Gas Company beg to announce that
the price of Gas in Calcutta and Howrah will be
reduced to Five Rupees per 1,000 feet from the 1st
March next.

J. BLACKBURN,
Engineer and Manager.

January 1st 1876.

শ্রীজ্ঞান বাবু হেমচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় কৃত,

আসাম কানন কাব্য,

প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে।

মূল্য ১ টাকা। ডাক মাসুল ৮০

রায় বসন্ত ১৭ ভবানী চরন দত্তের লেন, ক্যানিং লাই-
ব্রেরি, ৫৫ কলেজস্ট্রিট, সোম প্রকাশ বসন্ত, ভবানীপুর
এবং এম্ এন্ মল্লিক এণ্ড কোং ৩৭ সোয়ালো লেনে
পাওয়া যায়।

NOTICE.—An Hony-Surgeon (Hindu) is desirous to be
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satisfactory testimonials. Apply stating salary to Doctor
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Teeth.

They match nature in Style Tint, and
Formation to a marvellous nicety, and are
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paper mastication.

Single Teeth from.... Rs. 10 to 25

Full Sets from..... „ 100 to 500

Native ladies can be attended at their
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The following seeds are now ready for sale suitable for
present sowing 20 kinds of country vegetable seeds with 5 or
6 kinds of sages—Rs. 1-8
25 kinds of perennial ornamental shrubs, trees, creepers &c.
Rs. 2-8.

Variegated double zinnias 2 per paper
American vegetable and flower cotton and tobacco seeds
are expected in August next. Gentlemen wishing to sub-
scribe to the nursery for the above seeds will be good enough
to send ten rupees, for the current year. The usual sub-
scription is Rs. 14 per year including packing &c. charges.

Plants of all descriptions are available at moderate prices.
Price lists can be supplied if required.

NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEE.

Pr. P. Nursery.

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ONE THOUSAND EMBLEMS, ORIENTAL PROVERBS,
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Illustrative of 100 Classified Subjects of Biblical doctrines
and morals, and drawn mainly from the Arabic, Bengali,
Chinese, Kanarese, Persian, Russian, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu,
and Urdu languages, designed as a Manual for Teachers and
Village Preachers who have not access to large libraries for
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Of our Lord it is said, "Without a parable spake He not
to the multitude." Teaching by emblems, pictures, and pa-
rables, is found to be of great importance in Europe, as apt
illustration is the life of preaching and teaching; how much
more in the East, where there is such a wide gulph between
the Oriental and Western mind!

The spread in the East of female and vernacular education,
the extension given to a native pastorate, the demand for a
popular Christian vernacular literature, the urgent need of
preaching to the masses, all call for the aid that illustrations,
can give drawn from God's book of nature, or from proverbs
which enshrine the wit and wisdom of the multitude, and
which strew with flowers the path to abstract dogmas.

While primarily designed for the East, this work may not
be without some use to the rural population of England, or
the Arabs of its towns, who require truth to be conveyed in
an illustrative form; though the Bible be an Oriental book,
it tells, when illustrated, on the common people even of the
western world.

The sum of £2000 has been offered for translating and print-
ing the work in the leading languages of India, in the Rus-
sian and Servian tongues. It will first be published in English
and copies will be sent out to the East to missionaries and
school teachers for their suggestions and corrections,
previous to translations being undertaken.

Any suggestions as to the plan of the work, or contributions
of matter, will be thankfully received, addressed to the
REV. J. LONG, 14, Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

A Special General Meeting of the Justices of the
Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at
the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 7th June
1876, at 11 o'Clock A. M., for the following pur-
poses:

1. To consider a letter from Mr. Bradford Leslie
requesting permission to resign his appointment as
Engineer to the Justices, in consequence of his
having been offered the appointment of Agent and
Chief Engineer to the East India Railway Company.

2. In event of Mr. Bradford Leslie's resignation
being accepted the Chairman to propose, on behalf of
General Committee,—that Mr Scott be appointed
Engineer to the Justices, on a salary of Rs. 1,875
per mensem.

3. Application from Messrs. Shib Kisto Daw and
Co. to have the deposit clause in their coal contract
expunged, and Resolution thereon by General Com-
mittee.

4. Resolution by General Committee recommend-
ing that the services of Mr. James Bibra be retained
for an additional three months, to superintend the
construction of the four new filters at Pultah.

5. Letter from Messrs. J. K. Moran and Co.
submitting plan of godowns they propose to construct
at Nos. 42 and 43, Doorga Churn Mookerjee's Street,
for the purpose of storing jute, and Resolution there-
on by General Committee

6. Resolution by General Committee recommend-
ing the expenditure of Rs. 1,250 for providing the
Engineer in charge of Chandpal Pumping Station
with quarters at the station.

7. The Chairman to submit for information copy,
of the Advocate General's opinion stating that the
recent ruling of an Honorary Magistrate, that the
Justices were barred by Section 235 of Act VI.
(B. C.) of 1866, from prosecuting persons for not
having taken out Horse and Carriage Licenses for the
1st half-year of 1876 was wrong in law.

8. Resolution by General Committee recommend-
ing the expenditure of Rs. 275 for asphaltting the
inner rooms of assistants' quarters at Pultah.

9. Resolution by General Committee sanction-
ing the expenditure of Rs. 550 for a new cross-head of
pump connecting rod for Tallah Engine to be ordered
from Messrs. Burn & Co., and recommending that a
spare one be ordered from England.

10. Resolution by General Committee recommend-
ing the expenditure of Rs. 1,714-12 for constructing
180 feet of the street sewer from Hospital Lane to
passage leading to the public latrine in Emambary
Lane, and for converting the latrine into a water
latrine, complete with drainage, water supply and
repair of the latrine premises.

11. Letter from Port Commissioners reporting the
difficulty experienced in working the condenser of the
Hydraulic Engine, and requesting permission to make
the necessary connections with the Tank in Dalhousie
Square, in view of its being used as a cooling reser-
voir.

12. The Chairman to submit reply from Govern-
ment forwarding a copy of a communication from
the Government of India, Financial Department,
laying down, that the absentee pay of a Member of
the Calcutta Police should be paid from the same
funds as his pay, and that the furlough pay of Mr.
Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, should
accordingly be paid as a Police charge.

13. Resolution by General Committee recommend-
ing the expenditure of Rs. 7,361-11-3 for taking up
Tramway lines, removing materials to store, and for
restoring road surface.

14. Memo. by Health Officer, and Resolution by
General Committee, recommending the expenditure of
Rs. 1,729-2-6 for providing a brick surface drain in
lieu of existing pipes, and for rep. ing floors of
Slaughter Houses at Tengrah.

15. Statement of Accounts for the month of
April 1876.

16. Proceedings of General Committee, at meet-
ings held on 11th and 31st May, to be confirmed.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices.

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Medicine for Debility (nervous.)

Brought on by indulgence in irregular habits effects of previous diseases, loss of power of limbs, weakness or loss of memory, absent-mindedness, irritable temper, disposition of the mind to displeasure at trifles, want of attention towards business, despair at finding no relief from treatment &c. &c. &c.

Price with postage &c. Rs. 5.

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In cases of Debility (nervous) Rs. 16 per visit. } In
For advice at Home... Rs. 10 " " } Town

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HERB-SAGAR OIL.

The best remedy for Headache arising from over-study, intellectual occupation, over-thinking, mental anxiety and weakness, as well as heat of head from living in hot places.

It cools the head and produces very agreeable sensation. Removes Dandruff as well as all other impurities from the head. Promotes the strength and growth of the hair and prevents its premature falling off.

Price per 4 ounce phial... Re. 1 0 0
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OIL FOR INVETERATE SKIN DISEASES AND LEPROSY.

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Strengthens loose teeth, alleviates pain of, and prevents bleeding from Gums, cleanses the mouth, corrects its putrid odour and cures ulceration of the Gums without blackening the Teeth.

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TONIC OIL.

Imparts vigour and tone to the paralyzed or relaxed parts of the Human system—Restores proper circulation of blood to weak and inactive parts.

Price for four ounce phial. Re. 1 0 0
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HAIR PRESERVER*Will restore grey hair to its original colour.*

It acts directly upon the roots of the hair, removes dandruff, prevents premature falling-off of the hair, and promotes its growth and strength giving it Lustre and Health of Youth.

It also produces a cooling and soothing effect upon the head.

Price, for 4 ounce phial ... Re. 1 0 0
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Copy of Letter received from Raja Chundernath Roy Bahadur of Nattore.

Wellesley Street No 18 Motta Lane 29th March 1874

MY DEAR HURESH BABU,—I shall thank you to send me another phial of your *Excellent Hair Restorer*. In fact it has done me a great benefit and I should like to have more of it. It has disabbed me (young as I am) of old age.

Your's Sincerely

(10)

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THWAYTES' MEMORIAL.

At a public meeting presided over by Sir W. J. Herschel, the students, friends and admirers of the late Mr. Thwaytes resolved to found, in the Hooghly College, a scholarship, to be called "the Thwaytes scholarship" for the purpose of perpetuating the name of the deceased Principal. The amount subscribed up to date is 1172 Rupees.

Any contributions in aid of this memorial will be thankfully received by—

Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty

Jadub Chunder Bose

Eshan Chunder Mittra

Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Hooghly the 26th April, 1876.

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TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

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Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 Annas. Postage &c., 4 As.

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Sudhansu Draba or Good Complexion.

It clears the face from all kinds of pimples, makes the skin soft and smooth and renders the complexion fair and beautiful. It removes freckles, prickly heat and itching eruptions.

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The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and ailing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

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Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

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